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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

LIBRARY CHIEF SECRETARY DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of Mr. JOHN DREW, the celebrated Irish Comedian, who has created great sensation in all the principal American Theatres, and has just arrived from Australia, where he has been successful beyond all precedent.
Last Week of the Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.
On This TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2', 1860,
The Performances will commence with the Comedy, in one act, entitled
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Roy Gomez - - Mr W Montgomery.
King Charles II. - - Mrs Burkinshaw.
Duchess De Torroneva - - Miss Sarah Thorne.
To be followed by the Comedy, in two acts, entitled
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
Sir Patrick O'Prentice - - Mr John Drew
The Grand Duke - - Mr F Huntly.
Count Morinos - - Mr Graniby.
Isabella - - Miss S Thorne.
After which an adaptation from Samuel Lover's celebrated work, in two acts, entitled
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy (with the song of "Norah Creina") Mr John Drew.
Squire O'Grady - - Mr Byrne.
Dick Dawson - - Mr L Munro.
Mad Nance - - Mrs Stephenson.
Since Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s.; £1 10s., and £2 2; Dress Circle, 2s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces
THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, saturday Evening, November 10th,
on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, established by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummings, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Mollique. Solo Violin, Herr Mollique. Conductor, Mr. Land.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 2s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. Russell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street, Sackville-street; Keane, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wisehaart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland row.

EXHIBITION-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
(Entrance under the Clock).
THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE
ASTONISHING AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS
Upon Persons in the ELECTRO-BIOLOGICAL STATE, by PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,
(From the United States),
THIS EVENING (TUESDAY), OCT. 23RD,
And Every Evening (except Saturday), on which Day there will be an Afternoon Entertainment, at Three o'clock.
Admission—First-class, 2s; Second Seats, 1s.
Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained during the day, of Mr. M'Kay, Rotundo, and at the door.
P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve, Noon, and Three p.m. Terms—Verbal Examinations, 2s. 6d.; fully Written Charts, 12s. 6d.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
THE FOOT RACES,
Postponed in consequence of the weather being unfavourable, will take place this day, Tuesday, 23rd, or on the first fine day. Mr. J. LEVEY will attend Open at 2 o'clock, commence at 3 o'clock. For particulars see programmes.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND.
The Society's first Grand Concert for the ensuing season will take place on THURSDAY Evening, the 8th November, on which occasion Madame NOVELLO will appear in an ORATORIO for the first time.
MU-IC.
Part First—Selection from the "MESSIAH."
Part Second—Selection from the "CREATION."
There will be a BALLOT for the admission of new Members and Associates on Thursday, 1st Nov. Names to be sent to the Assistant-Secretary.
Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street, 22nd October, 1860.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.
ARTISTES:
Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming,
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land,
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Mollique.
Violin—Herr Mollique.
A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.
(By order),
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

MR. GASKIN'S SELECT SINGING CLASSES.
WINTER SEASON.
Vocal Music, its Theory and Practice—"Sight Singing," Part Singing. Mr. Gaskin is now forming his new series of Elementary Classes (Ladies and Gentlemen).
PROGRAMME.
Mondays, Ten to Twelve o'clock, Private Instruction (Ladies).
Do. Twelve to Four o'clock, Preparatory (Ladies in Class).
Do. Eight to Nine o'clock, do (Gentlemen).
Tuesdays, Two to Three o'clock, Elementary (Ladies).
Do. Eight to Nine o'clock, do (Gentlemen).
Wednesdays, Two to Four o'clock, Kingstown (Ladies and Gentlemen).
Thursdays, Two to Four o'clock, Advanced and Upper Singing Class (Ladies).
Do. Eight to Ten o'clock, the Wilhelm Choral Society (Ladies and Gentlemen), for the Practice of Secular and Sacred Music.
Fridays, Two to Three o'clock, Elementary (Ladies).
Do. Eight to Nine o'clock (Gentlemen).
Saturdays, Ten to Six, Preparatory and Elementary Classes (Ladies).
Intending Members of any of the above Classes will please forward their names and address to Mr. Gaskin's Academy of Vocal Music, 40, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. *** Mr. Gaskin's Course of Work on the Early Rudiments and Practice of Vocal Music and Sight Singing will be ready for the opening of his Classes.

SPECIAL SERVICES—ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH, CORN-MARKET (Near High-street).
The Rev. ALEXANDER M. POLLOCK, A.M., will preach (D.V.), on this Evening (Tuesday), in the above Church. Divine service commencing at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL SERVICES—ST. MARK'S CHURCH.
Sermon THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 23rd, at 8 o'clock.
By the Rev. JOHN ALCOCK.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Rabotow Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on This Tuesday Evening, October 23, 1860, at Eight o'clock.
Subject—Why don't the Pope take the Irish Brigade out of Purgatory? Dr. Cullen, why?
President—The Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M.
Did not some priests promise the Pope's recruits that those who died in battle should go straight to heaven?
What proof can Dr. Cullen or his priests give that any of them were sent either to heaven or to Purgatory?
Does Dr. Cullen believe the note in his own Bible on Ecclesiastes ix. 5, about the state of the dead, and the knowledge they have of the things on this earth, and the benefit they get from what is done for them here, whether in the way of masses, or indulgences, or penance, or prayers?
Why does not Dr. Cullen get the Pope to take the souls of all his deserted soldiers out of the fire of Purgatory?
If the Pope won't, is it not because he can't, relieve or release them?
Did all the masters of all the "priests" get one soul out of Purgatory last Friday week in Marlborough-street?
What proof will prove that any of those masses was a real sacrifice for sins, really offered by a real sacrificing priest upon a real altar?
Why cannot Dr Cullen prove that there is such a place or state as Purgatory, and that tortured souls are benefited by masses read for them here?
Why cannot Dr. Cullen tell whether any of the slain of the Pope's Irish Brigade were in Purgatory before they died, and are out of it now?
He says, "They washed away every stain of sin by the Sacrament of Penance, and strengthened their weakness by the bread of angels" Must they not have gone to Heaven straight? for God tells us that "the blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin?"—1 John i. 7, Dr. Cullen's R. C. Bible.
When Dr. Cullen's priests begin according to Dr. Cullen's religion?
Why was there no Purgatory for "the faithful departed" before the death of Christ? Why were they sent to a place of torment for Christians in a state of torment?
Why did Dr. Cullen's priests refuse to suppose that Purgatory was meant in Maccabees, when the writer clearly says that it was in view of the resurrection, and not of their release from the fire of torment of Purgatory?—2 Mac. xii. 43, 44.
Why were not the slain of the Irish Brigade fortified with Extreme Unction, to remove the relics of sins, and help them to do well?
When Dr. Cullen quoted "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," &c., why did he leave out "that they may rest from their labours"?—Apoc. xiv. 13. Is it because he thought them to be writhing in agony from the fire in Purgatory?
Does not God plainly tell us "there is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not according to the flesh"?—Rom. viii. 1, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
If those men, real Christians, members of the true Church, which is Christ's body, and so "in Christ,' how could they be sentenced to pains and penalties, when the Saviour must have "washed them from their sins in His own blood."?—Apoc. i. 5, Dr. Cullen's own Bible.
Roman Catholic Friends, come and hear. Bring your Bibles. Enquirers, and be saved.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F., FROM GALWAY, as follows:—
..... Leinster," for New York, October 23rd.
..... " for Boston, November 20th.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £18 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s., including Steward's Fees and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—80s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Discharged at £2 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD,
With her Majesty's Mails, at 7 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.
KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.
DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.
19, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice, from Havelock, Wednesday, 24th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon; Herald, Friday, 26th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.
TO STUDENTS IN MEDICINE.
NOTICE is hereby given that a PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION in ARTS will be held by this College on MONDAY, 12th NOV., 1860.
A Prospectus of Examination may be had on application, by letter, addressed to the Registrar, or personally to Messrs. HODGES, SMITH, & Co., Booksellers and Publishers to the College of Physicians, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.
WILLIAM MOORE, M.B., Registrar.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.
OFFICERS ELECTED ON ST. LUKE'S DAY, 1860.
PRESIDENT—
Doctor Dominic John Corrigan.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Doctor John Moore Neligan,
CENSORS:
Doctor J. Moore Neligan, Doctor Edward B. Sinclair,
Doctor J. F. Duncan, Doctor W. Barker.
TREASURER:
Doctor Henry Law Dwyer.
REGISTRAR:
Doctor William Moore.
LIBRARIAN:
Doctor George Alexander Kennedy.
PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY:
Doctor Fleetwood Churchill.
PROFESSOR OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE:
Doctor Thomas Hardy.
EXAMINERS IN MIDWIFERY.
Doctor Henry Law Dwyer, Doctor John Ringland, Doctor Atthill.
INSPECTOR OF APOTHECARIES' SHOPS:
Doctor Robert Travers, Doctor M'Cready,
Doctor John Ringland, Doctor Atthill.
REPRESENTATIVE ON THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL:
Doctor Aquilla Smith.
EXAMINERS IN ARTS:
Doctor Steele, Doctor Travers, Doctor Moore, Doctor Atthill
Doctor A. Smith.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.
Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.
A Senior and Junior Evening Practical Chemical Class will be commenced on the 24th OCTOBER, at 7 o'clock, for the Senior Class; and on the 26th OCTOBER, at 7 o'clock, for the Junior Class, in the Laboratory of the Museum, and will continue at the same place and hour every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY for the Session of Class, and every TUESDAY and FRIDAY for the Junior Class, throughout the Session.
The Fee for the entire Session will be £7, or for three months £3 10s, or £2 for one month, payable on registration.
All Fees to be payable at the commencement of each Session.
(Signed) ROBERT KANE, Director.
Museum of Irish Industry,
October 12th, 18 0.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE,
A new fluid, which for thirteen season supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
29, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 43, DAME-STREET, in the city of Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock p.m., precisely, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution adopted at the Special General Meeting held on the 20th day of September, 1860:—
Resolved—"That the present £5 Shares of the Company be divided into Five Shares of £1 each, and that the qualification for Directors be 250 Shares."
(By order)
43, Dame-street, Dublin, October 24, 1860. H. A. CRUISE, Secretary.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.
In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.
(By order)
Chester, 1st October, 1860. J. O. BINGER.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
TUAM OCTOBER FAIR.
On THIS TUESDAY 23rd OCTOBER,
The following Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Tuam:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Athlone,	22s 0d	To Enfield,	38s 6d
" Moate,	30s 0d	" Kilcock,	41s 0d
" Mullingar,	30s 0d	" Maynooth,	42s 0d
" Kilbeggan,	33s 6d	" Dublin,	48s 6d
" Hill of Down,	35s 6d		

N.B. Special Trains will be in readiness at Tuam for the conveyance of Stock.
Broadstone, Dublin, 10th October, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
KNOCKCROGHERY OCTOBER FAIR.
On THURSDAY, 25TH, and FRIDAY, 26th October, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages) will leave the Athlone Station at 20 minutes after Eight o'clock, and will arrive at Knockcroghery about 45 minutes after Eight o'Clock, morning.
Broadstone, Dublin, 16th October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
KNOCKCROGHERY OCTOBER FAIR.
On THURSDAY, 25TH, and FRIDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.
The following Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Knockcroghery:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Mullingar,	30s 0d	To Enfield,	24s 6d
" Kilucan,	30s 0d	" Kilcock,	22s 0d
" Hill of Down,	27s 6d	" Maynooth,	22s 0d
" Enfield,	24s 6d	" Dublin,	27s 6d
" Kilcock,	22s 0d		40s 0d

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Knockcroghery for the conveyance of Stock.
Broadstone, Dublin, 13th October 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most destitute circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necess aries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and can also convince that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him up as a Commission Agency, by joining one with which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would in some more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.
G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. STAFFORD, D.D. Dublin. J. J. MACAULEY, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. FERGUS, D.D., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. J.P., Upper Mount-street.
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin.
Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Secretary, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10 Kildare-street, Dublin.
The following contributions have been already received:—
Rev. Hugh M'Neille, D.D. Liverpool. £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. Alexander Callan, 5s. each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle; Lady Arabella Denny, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy, £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s., per the Rev. H. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s.; per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Rev. John Rainsford, 5s.; Captain Caulfield, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per ditto, 5s.; Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss Wills, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £2; — Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., per John Grubb, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott, J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1; Rev. Saunders, £1, postage stamps; and E. H. L., £1 (half-note), per T. H. M'Dermott; George Carey, Esq., per ditto, 10s.; per T. H. M'Dermott; and Mrs. Barlow, £1, per Mrs H. Verschoyle; Mrs. Bolton, £1, per Rev. Saunders, Esq.; Captain Hamilton and a Friend, £1 each, per H. M'Dermott; H. M. M. (Postage Stamps), 5s. per ditto.

Education.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.
MONSIEUR GUIDAL, LL.B.,
139, STEPHEN'S-GREEN WEST, DUBLIN.
88, GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,
Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.
Select academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing; while the JUNIOR PUPILS are under the constant care of the Principal, his wife, or a competent Assistant, during their practice.
HOURS { Morning, 8 to 12. / Afternoon, 2 to 7.
Instruction given at other times according to special arrangement. The principal is at home on two evenings in the week, from 8 to 10, to receive gentlemen who are engaged during the day.
N.B.—Any pupils entering the General Academy, previous to the 1st of December, for six months, will only be charged 10s per month, payable monthly or quarterly in advance.
Prospectuses on application.

SELECT EDUCATION.—ENGLAND.
A Beneficed Clergyman, M.A., T.C.D., residing in one of the best and most healthful outlets of London, who has had many years experience in Education, receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, whom he prepares for the English and Irish Universities, and for Competitive, Military, and Civil Examinations.
He is assisted by the best Professors in each Department, and pays special attention to candidates for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe.
While nothing is omitted that can render his Pupils sound scholars, advertiser's constant aim is to give them the manners and habits of Gentlemen, prepared to fill with credit their several positions in society; at the same time, Religion occupies its proper place, and forms a part of each day's instruction.
Terms for pupils under 14 years of age, 100 guineas per annum; £1, payable on registration.
For pupils above 14, 120 guineas.
Advertiser is at present in Dublin, where he will remain till the 20th instant.—Address, "CLERGYMAN," care of Messrs. HODGES and SMITH, Grafton-street, Dublin, shall be immediately attended to.

Lodgings.

MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED LODGING, at No. 6, LOWER DOMINICK-STREET, consisting of a spacious drawing-floor, and an additional bedroom if required.

TO RESPECTABLE MEN.—LODGINGS to be had on moderate terms, at No. 10, Upper Dominick-street.

LODGINGS IN KINGSTOWN, close to the Railway: A DRAWINGROOM and one or two BEDROOM (, very nicely furnished, 30s per month for the Winter, with attendance.—Apply to Mr. J. BLUNDEN, House and Land Agent, Kingstown.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE Wanted, in a respectable Protestant family, in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, Monkstown, by a gentleman of regular habits.—Address, "A. Z.," IRISH TIMES Office. Unexceptionable references can be given.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
COUNTIES OF ROSCOMMON AND GALWAY.
In the matter of
The Estate of
William Lloyd and
Owen Richard Nathaniel Lloyd, Owners and Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable James Dodd, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at Twelve o'clock Noon, by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Fee and Inheritance of and in the following Lands, in the baronies of Castlerea, Roscommon, and Ballymoe and county of Roscommon; and the LANDS of KILCOOLY, in the barony of Ballymoe and county of Galway—

No.	DENOMINATIONS.	Quantity of Land Statute Measure.			Nett Yearly Rent.			Griffith's Valuation.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Pt. of Arm, now called Tullyroe	44	1	38	39	10	0	37	0	0
2	Part of Cnabell,	141	3	26	124	5	10	98	0	0
3	Part of Cnabell,	1	22	1	0	19	10	22	0	0
4	Part of Arm & Pt of Meelickaduff,	37	1	20	30	17	10	37	0	0
5	Pt of Arm & Pt of Meelickaduff,	48	2	1	17	10	10	7	0	0
6	Pt of Arm,	18	3	27	14	19	6	15	0	0
7	Part of Arm,	47	1	27	14	19	6	15	0	0
8	Part of Arm,	42	0	25	32	2	2	29	7	4
9	Part of Arm,	25	2	20	20	15	0	24	0	0
10	Part of Arm,	42	3	18	60	1	8	47	5	0
11	Part of Arm,	28	2	28	49	13	9	54	5	0
12	Part of Arm,	26	0	37	37	13	0	37	15	0
13	Part of Arm,	113	1	11	106	14	2	113	10	0
14	Part of Meelickaduff,	63	2	38	19	6	10	20	10	0
15	Part of Cregarslin,	67	3	5	23	10	8	23	5	0
16	Part of Cregarslin,	87	2	24	22	8	7	22	5	0
17	Part of Cloontrask,	25	0	17	10	0	0	12	5	0
18	Part of Cloontrask,	186	1	8	72	9	4	69	15	0
19	Part of Drumdowlin,	57	0	30	49	10	0	54	0	0
20	Part of Drumdowlin,	49	0	35	47	6	2	40	15	0
21	Part of Drumdowlin,	28	2	30	18	8	4	18	5	0
22	Part of Drumdowlin,	40	0	0	13	16	4	8	15	0
23	Ballinaparke,	134	1	4	126	4	3	106	5	0
24	Part of Shanbally,	33	3	0	20	3	6	16	15	0
25	Part of Shanbally,	19	3	0	11	8	6	9	10	0
26	Part of Lisbue,	67	2	5	45	6	8	41	5	0
27	Part of Lisbue,	57	1	12	43	15	7	39	5	0
28	Legan East,	72	3	23	47	0	0	39	0	0
29	Legan West,	48	1	36	24	7	0	22	10	0
30	Part of Carrowreagh,	44	2	21	27	12	3	25	5	0
31	Part of Carrowreagh,	73	3	7	49	7	4	46	15	0
32	Part of Carrowreagh,	47	2	38	28	13	11	27	10	0
33	Cuilt,	160	2	27	60	13	0	61	15	0
34	Part of Caran,	60	0	19	47	5	0	37	15	0
35	Part of Caran,	63	0	33	47	5	0	37	15	0
36	Part of Caran,	65	0	16	34	8	4	45	5	0
37	Part of Caran,	0	0	6	26	15	6	31	10	0
38	Part of Caran,	82	1	18	57	1	0	51	0	0
39	Carane Bog,	29	3	8	9	10	6	8	0	0
40	Cohilden,	2	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0
41	Kilcooly,	344	2	10	221	10	8	240	0	0
		376	1	28	202	18	0	157	17	0

Dated this 21st day of July, 1860. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
WILLIAM WHITTON, Solicitor for Owners and Petitioners, 18, Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin.
The Lands of Tullyroe, Cashell, Arm, Meelickaduff, Cregarslin, Cloontrask, Drumdowlin, Ballinaparke, and Shanbally, commonly called "The Castlereagh Estate," and numbered on Rentals as Lots 1 to 26, inclusive, in the Barony of Castlereagh, adjoin the town of Castlerea, one of the best market towns in the West of Ireland—and is also about eight miles from Roscommon, a good market town. These lands lie within a ring fence, and contain about 1,453 statute acres. The holdings are of a good quality, and the tenantry who are respectable, and in comfortable circumstances, pay their rents punctually. This locality affords excellent recreation for sportsmen, both in shooting and hunting. The proposed Roscommon and Castlerea Railway will pass near these lands.
The Townland of Lisbue, Lots 26 and 27 in Rental, situate in the Barony of Roscommon, lie on the road between the towns of Elphin and Drumsna, being one mile and a-half from Elphin, and eight miles from Drumsna; also on the road between Elphin and Carrick-on-Shannon, being 7 miles from the latter place, and about six miles from Strokestown. The land is good, arable, and pasture.
The Townlands of Lisbue, Lots 28 to 33, inclusive), and Carrowreagh, Cruit (set out in Rental, Lots 28 to 33, inclusive), are also situate in the Barony of Roscommon, and on the high road between Elphin and Carrick-on-Shannon, being three miles from Elphin, and five miles from Carrick-on-Shannon, both excellent Market Towns, and about eight miles from Strokestown and Boyle. These lands are in a good state for tillage, shooting, and fishing country.
The Townland of Caran, Nos. 34 to 38 on Rental, situate in the Barony of Ballymoe, about two miles from Ballintober, where an excellent market is held, and twelve miles from Strokestown and Roscommon. The land is good, arable, and pasture, and occupied by a thriving tenantry who pay their rents punctually. The Roscommon and Castlerea Railway will pass adjacent to this Townland.
The Townland of Mohober, situate in the Barony and County of Roscommon, lies about two miles from the Village of Croghan, where some excellent fairs are held yearly. This Townland is all in the possession of one tenant, and is of a superior quality, a large amount of money having been lately expended in draining it by the Board of Works, and also by many improvements made by the occupying tenant. There is some good shooting and fishing on these lands. This Townland is about six miles from the Towns of Boyle and Carrick-on-Shannon.
The Townland of Kilcooly, situate in the Barony of Ballymoe and county of Galway, lies within about two miles of the town of Ballymoe, and contains 376a. 2r. 3p. statute measure, all in possession of the town of Castlerea, and about five miles from Roscommon and Dunmore, both good market towns.
Proposals for the purchase of all or any of the lots will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the proceedings, up to the 19th November next, and will be submitted to the Judge for his approval.
For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court;
JOHN MAHON, Esq., the Receiver, Strokestown, or 17, College-green, Dublin; or,
WILLIAM WHITTON, Solicitor for Owners and Petitioners, having Carriage of Sale, 18, Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin.

LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT IRELAND.
In the matter of
the Estate of
Edward Meares,
Ashford,
George Dowdall,
Owner and Petitioner.

THE Honourable Judge LONGFIELD will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, Sell by Public AUCTION, in Two Lots, part of the Lands of Terlicken, containing by survey 214a. 2r. 20p. statute measure, and part of the Lands of Larken, 46a. 1r. 0p. statute measure, situate in the Barony of Ratheline; part of the Lands of Ballyginnan, called Upper Ballyginnan, situate in the Barony of Shrule, and county of Longford, containing 185a. 3r. 37p., held (with other premises not intended to be sold in this matter) under lease bearing date the 1st day of April, 1756, for lives renewable for ever, and producing the nett profit rent of £395 3s 11d, subject to two annuities of £100 and £120, for lives aged respectively 50 and 53 years; and Lot No. 3, being the Townland of Painspark, being a subdenomination of said Townland of Terlicken, containing 90a. 2r. 0p. statute measure, situate in the Barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford, held under lease bearing date the 22nd September, 1786, for lives renewable for ever, and producing a profit rent of £46 19s 2½d.
The farm grants will be given to the purchaser or purchasers at the expense of the funds.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1860. RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
Nearly the entire of the estate is held by tenants under leases and agreements for terminable terms.
The Townland of Ballyginnan, is distant from the Lands of Terlicken and Painspark about four or five miles. The latter lands are within one and a half miles of the Market and Post Town of Ballymahon, and the former immediately adjoins about midway between said town and the Market and Post Town of Edgeworthstown, a station on the Longford and Cavan branch of the Midland Great Western Railway, within four miles of said towns, from which there is a good road.
The land is for the most part of excellent quality, the upland portion being suited for either grazing or tillage purposes. The farms are good, and the farms well divided, and the tenants are solvent and respectable, and pay their rents punctually. The boundaries of the lands are well defined.
For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin;
To JOHN HASLAM, Esq., 21, Middle Gardiner-street; or, to Messrs. LAMBERT & CROZIER, Solicitors, having carriage of the proceedings for sale, 24, York-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

WINTER RESIDENCES—KINGSTOWN.
TALBOT COAL respectfully informs the nobility and gentry, requiring Houses for the Winter Season, that there is a variety now vacant, which will be found most desirable, being fully and comfortably furnished.—For cards and terms, apply to
TALBOT COAL, House and Land Agent,
Undertaker, and Valuator,
4, BESBORO'-BUILDINGS,
KINGSTOWN.

KINGSTOWN—SUSSEX-PARADE.—TO BE LET, and handsomely Furnished, one of the best of the above favourite residences, which is quite convenient and attractive, being within one minute's walk of the Kingstown Terminus, and one of the pier. The house is fast vacated, and contains a reception room, six bedrooms, 3 servants' apartments, water closet, pantries, nice garden, front and rear. Immediate possession can be had.—For cards and terms, apply to
TALBOT COAL, House and Land Agent,
Undertaker and Valuator,
4, BESBORO'-BUILDINGS,
KINGSTOWN.

KINGSTOWN—BOMBAY-TERRACE.—TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, for such term as may be agreed on, a new and modern House on the above terrace; it is only built two years, and consists of two reception rooms, four bedrooms, two servants' apartments, water closet, excellent basement, with all the new improvements; the most delightful, and within seven minutes' walk of the Terminus.—For cards and terms apply to
TALBOT COAL, House and Land Agent,
4, BESBORO'-BUILDINGS,
KINGSTOWN.

KINGSTOWN—MERINO HOUSE.—A Lady, residing in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, having a larger house than she requires, would let a handsome Drawingroom, Bedroom, and Dressingroom, with attendance, on very moderate terms, to a respectable party. The above will be found most desirable, as there are no children or lodgers in the house.—For cards and terms apply to
TALBOT COAL, House and Land Agent,
4, BESBORO'-BUILDINGS,
KINGSTOWN.

FURNISHED HOUSE, HADDINGTON-ROAD, for £80 contains two sitting-rooms, three bedrooms, basement storey, including kitchen and servants' rooms, pantrys, coal vaults, garden, &c.—Apply to "M. N.," Furnished House, IRISH TIMES Office.

TO LET, a New Modern HOUSE, three or five years, six garden, Cooke-road, near Bull's-bridge

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, TABLE LINEN &c.

BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.

Beg to call the particular attention of their Customers to the above Departments, which will be found well worthy the inspection of intending Purchasers.

The Stock of LINEN consists of
LINEN SHEETINGS, all Widths;
7-8 and 6-4 Linens, best Makes;
DIAPERS, &c; also,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
A Great Variety of
WORSTED AND CLOTH TABLE COVERS,
BROWN, THOMAS AND CO,
14, 15, AND 17, GRAFTON-STREET.

P.S.—GOODS PURCHASED FOR THE POOR CHARGED WHOLESALE PRICE.

MRS. MANNING
Has the honour to announce her return from
PARIS AND LONDON,
and the arrival of her New Goods,
102, AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.
DUBLIN,
October 19th, 1860.

J. MANNING,
SILK MERCER, AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN GOODS,
Has the honour to announce he return from
PARIS AND LYONS,
With a magnificent assortment of Novelties suited for the present season.
He also begs respectfully to add that, in order to afford further facilities for his increasing trade, he has made large additions lately to his extensive Warehouses, the new portion of which is exclusively set apart for Silks, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Gloves and Ribbons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO. are now prepared with all the leading Styles of Garments, suited to present Season.
HIBERNIA HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

LEFT TO BE SOLD, a GOLD PATENT LEVER WATCH, London made, and finished jewelled, in excellent pre-servation and case, cost £16, will be sold for £9 10s. An engagement will be given, as to its correct time-keeping To be seen at Mr. MAYFIELD'S, 5, Grafton-street.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; their consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety:
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his other
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made silver Patent Lever Watch, £3 15s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made silver Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Watches, £1 to £3; Good, Strong Lever, at £2 (warranted); Silver Geneva (best quality), £2 15s. to £3 (warranted); Second quality, £2 (guaranteed for three years).
Silver Geneva, at £1 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Every Article in Silver Ware, Electro-plate, Dressing-cases, Dressing-bags, Writing-desks, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.

, The Highest Price in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
20 AND 21, ESSEX-QUAY.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glasses in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles is of great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alternative Mixture for Dogs, Naldere's Worm Powders, and Backen's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN IRELAND
Are to be had at the
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(within one door of Abbey-street, and nearly opposite the General Post-office).
We beg to draw the attention of our friends and the public generally to the following
IMPORTANT FACTS.
TEA.
We are selling a Tea at 3s. 6d. per pound fully equal to that which you have been paying 4s. for; and our 4s. Tea is the very finest Black Tea imported, and for which from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. is charged elsewhere.
COFFEE.
Our Coffee are roasted on a new principle, which renders them particularly fine, and as we do not allow a mixture of Chicory and Coffee upon our premises, under any pretence whatever, we guarantee their perfect purity.
SUGAR
At lowest prices of the day.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
TEAMEN, COFFEE ROASTERS, AND SUGAR IMPORTERS,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

KINGSTOWN LIBRARY, 4, BESBORO'-BUILDINGS, UPPER GEORGE'S-STREET.
TALBOT COALL respectfully informs his numerous customers, the nobility and gentry of Kingstown, Monkstown, and their vicinity, that the Library and Stationery business will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of November next.
TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent,
Auctioneer and Undertaker, Coal Merchant,
Safety Furniture Van, and Job Carriage Proprietor.

COALS—KINGSTOWN
TALBOT COALL respectfully intimates to his numerous Customers, the nobility and gentry of Kingstown, that he is at present discharging the following cargoes of first-class Coal:—The Dryad, best Newcastle; the Virtue, best Orrell.
T. C., having made early contracts in the Newcastle-on-Tyne and Liverpool Markets, offers the above first-class Coals at prices equally low as those charged for an inferior article.
TALBOT COALL,
House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Undertaker,
Coal Merchant, Safety Furniture Van, and Job Carriage Proprietor.
Office, 4, Besboro'-buildings.
In Store, a large supply Newcastle, Orrell, Cannel, Coal and Coke

KINGSTOWN.
THE NEW JOB CARRIAGE AND POSTING ESTABLISHMENT,
Office—4, BESBORO' BUILDINGS, KINGSTOWN.
TALBOT COALL
Respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry of Kingstown and its neighbourhood that he has added to the Establishment the Job Carriage and Posting Department, consisting of
One and Pair Horse Clarence, Broughams,
Do. do. Phaetons,
Do. do. Britzkas,
Pilentums, Phaetons,
And Open Cars.
T. C., having spared no expense in procuring first-class Vehicles and appointments, respectfully solicits orders, which shall meet with prompt attention.
TALBOT COALL,
House and Land Agent,
Auctioneer and Undertaker,
4, BESBORO' BUILDINGS, KINGSTOWN.

KINGSTOWN.
SAFETY FURNITURE VAN ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE, 4, BESSBOROUGH BUILDINGS.
YARD STORES, SUSSEX-PLACE.
TALBOT COALL respectfully informs the nobility and gentry, that in order to meet the increasing demand of the neighbourhood, he has considerably added to his conveyance establishment.
Orders by post or otherwise, promptly attended to.
TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent,
Auctioneer, Valuator, Undertaker, Coal Merchant,
Safety Furniture Van, and Job Carriage Proprietor.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, or Pastry and Puddings, 2s 6d per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, 2s 4d per stone.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, is 8d to 2s
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Clarence-House Steam Mills, WM. POWER,
No. 4, Anten-street, December, 1859 Proprietor.

THE CORNHILL ROYAL PATENT POWDER STARCH.
This STARCH, so justly celebrated for strength, purity of colour, and imparting a brilliant and elastic finish to the cloth, is not surpassed in any of these qualities, or in cheapness. Free of any adulteration, it is peculiarly adapted for fine fabrics, and only requires a trial to ensure its constant use.
When purchasing, ask for
THE CORNHILL STARCH.
S. CHRISTIE,
68, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
Agent for Dublin,
And the South of Ireland.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS
EVANS, LEWIS, AND CO.'S
PURE WORCESTER MUSTARD
Can now be had from any respectable Grocer or Druggist in Ireland.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
W. respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in
Chandeliers, Lobby Lights,
Lanterns, Brackets,
&c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Dining-room, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON,
LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

BELMONTINE LAMPS, WITH BUDE BURNERS.
Lamps for Burning Belmontine and Paraffin Oils,
from 1s 1d upwards.
Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, and Liquid Gas.
GEORGE DIXON,
Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square).

PROFUSION IN FRUIT—LOWEST PRICES KNOWN.
Raisins, 3d, 4d, and 4½d; Currants, 4½d; Figs, 6d; Table Raisins, 7d; Jams, 9d; Arrowroot, 6d. Large importation of Nuts, 4d and 6d per lb. Peppermint and Cocoa Nuts very cheap. Spices at nearly half price. Finest Tea 3s 7½d. Pure Coffee 1s 4d. Finest Mocha 1s 10d.
THE LONDON TEA COMPANY, 17, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

GRATES, FENDERS, FIREIRONS, &c., &c.,
in great variety, at
HODGES AND SONS',
16, WESTMORLAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICES-LANE.
ASTON'S-QUAY.

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas, secure sound sleep and make your bedroom habitable with HARPER TWELVETREES' Bug Destroyer.
Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat.
Palmitine, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Oilmen.
Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 67, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
More Agents Wanted.

C. BARLEY,
Rope Manufacturer,
Late of 35, Bachelor's-walk,
REMOVED to 53, BACHELOR'S-WALK, two doors from Sackville-street.
Has constantly on hands RICK COVERS, WINNOWING SHEETS, TARPAULINS, SACKS, and SHEEP NETS, &c., of best quality, and lowest price.
Country orders punctually attended to.

THE IRISH TIMES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1860.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G P O, for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a.m Oct. 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	4 p.m Oct. 23.
Do. do. [M]	6 a.m Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a.m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a.m Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p.m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p.m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [G]	7 a.m Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S]	6 p.m Oct. 30.
France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.	

Additional postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, OCT. 23.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT ½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," "The Irish Ambassador," and "Handy Andy."
PROFESSOR STOKE'S ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, ROTUNDO—Eight o'clock.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, ,, Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN ,, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 9 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct 20, amounted to 64,126, making a daily average of 10,687 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
TEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 9d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,	
First three lines	0s 9d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 9d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES."—BELFAST.
Mr. Hugh Adair having been discontinued as Agent for the IRISH TIMES in Belfast, an active person is required in his place as AGENT.
Applications to be addressed to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, Dublin.

BRIAR-ROOT PIPES.
The French (among whom anything resembling the English or Dutch model is rarely seen), are said to employ about 4,000 hands in the manufacture of pipes. As they do with everything they undertake, they have brought the elements of art to bear both upon the taste and ornamentation of their pipes. They would sooner think of throwing away the glass from which they have drank, than that of throwing away the glass from which they have drank, than that of throwing away the glass from which they have drank, than that

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—After a good deal of persuasion the citizens of Dublin are, at length, beginning to receive as truth a science which they have hitherto regarded with doubt. No one can be found fault with for being incredulous upon a subject apparently so fraught with mystery as this; but still the experience of the past fortnight shows that it is only those who have not witnessed Professor Stone's experiments who are unwilling to believe in them. Gentlemen of position and wealth have stood upon his platform, and, by the power of this wonderful "influence," been made to do and say the most absurd and ridiculous things. Young men, without the least pretensions to vocalism, have sung as they never did before; and, imagining themselves Mario, Sims Reeves, or Graziani, endeavored to imitate both voice and gesture. There can be no deception in a science which so influences a respectable, steady, middle aged gentleman as to make him believe he is "Paddy Carey," and dance a jig before a large audience, and without music. Such, however, is the description of the experiments of Professor Stone, whose visit to Dublin has, as yet, been most successful. A delightful evening may be passed in his company.

PARISH OF BOOTERSTOWN.—Proceedings having been taken by the churchwardens of Booterstown against several parties for non-payment of parish cess. The case came on for trial yesterday morning (Friday), at Kilmainham, and decrees were issued by the Hon. C. J. Treuch, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, against all defaulters. Mr. Sidney was engaged on the part of the parish, and Mr. Carran on the other side.—*From a Correspondent.*

BOOTERSTOWN SCHOOLHOUSE.—A meeting will be held in the Booterstown Schoolhouse, Crossavenue, Blackrock, this day (Tuesday), commencing at one o'clock, in behalf of the Army Scripture-readers' Society, when a deputation will attend, and give interesting details of the society's objects and operations.—*From a Correspondent.*

BANTRY BAY—DROWNING—FOUR LIVES LOST.—As a boat, with four men and two women, was on her way from Bea Island to Bantry, she was capsized by a sudden squall, when, melancholy to relate, the two women and two men of the party were drowned.—*From a Correspondent.*

FATAL EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.—On Thursday evening, as a poor man, named Foy, was returning home from the fair of Philipstown, along the Canal line, when about a mile from the town he accidentally fell into the water (being at the time in a state of drunkenness). He was heard by a man and woman on the opposite side calling in. The man, instead of rendering him any assistance, ran back to inform the police. By the time they procured lanterns, &c., the night being dark, and arrived at the spot, nearly seven hours elapsed, and after about ten minutes' exertion, by means of an iron drag attached to a rope, they succeeded in dragging him out. Dr. Glover, of this town, was shortly in attendance, who pronounced life extinct. Deceased has left a wife and five small children to lament his untimely end. An inquest was held this day (Saturday) before Wm. A. Gowing, Esq., one of the coroners for the King's County. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict—" Accidental Drowning."—*From a Correspondent.*

SUDDEN DEATH—PARSONSTOWN, 22ND OCTOBER.—A respectable farmer, named James Mara, residing at Aughadouglass (near Roscrea) in this county, walked out of his house, about 12 o'clock on Saturday, having a pitchfork in his hand, for the purpose of throwing together some loose corn in the adjoining hagyard. In a few minutes afterwards a female servant went to call, and on entering the haggart found her master near a large corn stack, lying on his back, and, as he then appeared to her, in a state of insensibility. With the assistance of a couple of labourers he was instantly conveyed into the house and placed on his bed; but it became at once apparent that his life was quite extinct. Intimation of the circumstance having been promptly communicated to the district coroner by Constable Kennedy of the Golden Grove Police-station, an inquest was soon afterwards held, at which, from the evidence of Doctor Woods, of Parsonstown, and of the other witnesses examined, it appeared that death was the result of disease of the heart, and a verdict was returned in conformity.—*From a Correspondent.*

ACCIDENT FROM DRINK.—About half-past four o'clock p.m., a labouring man, mounted on a cart-horse, galloped furiously through Little Bray, in search of Dr. Darby. On inquiry, it was ascertained that some men in the employment of Mr. Dodwell, near Shankill, having had some drink among them, managed to upset a cart, by which one of the party was severely injured that he was vomiting blood when the messenger left.

BRAY, OCT. 22, 1860.—The annual election of four town commissioners, to replace those who go out by rotation, was held to-day, in the court-house. The proceedings commenced at nine o'clock. The chair was occupied by P. Warburton Jackson, Esq., returning officer to the borough. The outgoing commissioners were Messrs. Dargan, Breslin, Kehoe, and Bourke, and all four presented themselves as candidates for re-election. There were two other candidates—Messrs. John Dalton, wheelmaster, and Mr. Nicholas Plunket. The contest was rather a close one, and it was almost four o'clock, the hour for closing, when the last voter was brought up. At a quarter to four p.m. the chairman announced that a written protest had been handed to him by Mr. Breslin against the election of Mr. N. Plunket, on the ground that Messrs. Murray and Hodges, who had proposed and seconded him, were disqualified. He (the chairman) would not then say whether the objection was a valid one or not; he would take some time to consider his decision, and would therefore adjourn the election to Wednesday morning, 10 a.m., when the state of the poll would be declared. A vote of thanks to Mr. Jackson, for the upright and impartial manner in which he had filled the chair, was proposed by Mr. A. Kehoe, sen., and seconded by Mr. Edward Breslin. Mr. Jackson briefly returned thanks, and the proceedings terminated. The following is the result of the poll:—Dalton, 61; Kehoe, 55; Dargan, 47; Plunket, 45; Breslin, 44; Burke, 42.

THE MAYORALTY OF CLONMEL.—We understand that the Liberal members of the council, "anxious to pay a compliment to their Conservative brethren," have pay a compliment to their Conservative brethren," have pay a compliment to their Conservative brethren," have decided that this office shall be filled by a Protestant gentleman next year, and we learn that Alderman Pim's acceptance of the high position has been solicited. Mr. Fitzgerald is also named. It is time that the intolerant retention of the office by the "Liberal" party—the Majority in our Council—should be ended. We are sure that the chief magistracy, in the hands of either of the gentlemen now proposed, or entrusted to any one of the other civic members of the same party, would lose none of its dignity, but would give one extended feeling of satisfaction.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

KILLARNEY TOWN COMMISSION—ANNUAL ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.—Under the provisions of the section "Town's Improvement (Ireland) Act" of 1854—under which Killarney has got a Town Commission—one-third of the members of that body retire every year by rotation. The gentlemen, whose turn it was to retire this year were Messrs. Thomas Gallwey, J.P., Wm. Connell, seed merchant, John Martin, grocer, W. M'Sweny, cloth merchant, and Doctor Donovan, R.N. A meeting of the ratepayers was formally convened for Monday last to fill up those vacancies; and it was as formally held. Four persons only attended, and those were officially obliged to be present. These were the returning officer, Mr. O. C. M'Dermott, the town clerk, Mr. T. Lyne, and the proposer and seconder, Messrs. Justin M'Carthy, and James H. Roche. The outgoing commissioners having been duly proposed and seconded, were declared elected. So the election terminated, having occupied only a few minutes.—*Kerry Post.*

THE TRALEE WATER WORKS.—A letter has been received by our Town Clerk from the Messrs. Steers, stating that they will attend in Tralee on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, to confer with the Commissioners about the proposed water works on the basis of the terms contained in the resolutions of the Commissioners adopted at their special meeting, held last Friday. We hope to be able, therefore, to report in our next impression that such definite arrangements have been come to on this very important subject, as will secure to our town, in the course of the coming year, a sufficient supply of pure, wholesome water.—*Kerry Post.*

EVANGELICAL UNION CHURCH, WELLINGTON-PLACE.—Sunday having been observed as the anniversary of the opening of this place of worship, three earnest and impressive sermons were preached by the Rev. John Kirk, of Edinburgh. The collection, which was in aid of the building fund, amounted to £45 17s. including £5 from Mr. Thomas M'Cann, of Ballarat, Australia, formerly a member of the church.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

PROJECTED LINE OF RAILWAY FROM DOWNPATRICK TO NEWRY.—A meeting of the promoters of this intended line of railway was held in the County Rooms here on Saturday last. We are much gratified in being able to state that there is every prospect of the success of this important undertaking. Shares to a considerable amount have been already taken by the owners of property along the line, and by others who feel a lively interest in the welfare of the country. It would be strange, indeed, if, out of such an array of wealthy proprietors as this county presents, the necessary capital for constructing thirty miles of railway could not be obtained. It would be almost a libel on the character of its proprietors to say that it could not. A large staff of surveyors is at present busily engaged in preparing the plans to go before Parliament. It is to be regretted that the promoters of the line from Castlewellan to Banbridge are equally active, and we understand are fully determined to apply for a bill during next session. Notwithstanding all this, we cannot bring ourselves to think that those who are in favour of the Banbridge extension will persevere if they see a prospect of the direct line being carried. Surely there is not going to be any capital squandered by a contest in Parliament? Such a course is to deprecated. We are of those who still entertain the hope that there will be a fusion of the two parties, and that but one Act will be applied for—namely, that, between this town and Newry.—*Down Recorder.*

LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday this corps assembled at Burlington House, at the usual hour, and, under the command of Major Verner, proceeded, headed by the band, to Hyde Park, for blank cartridge practice. Six rounds were served out to each of those present, about 200 in number. On the arrival of the regiment at the park, the Queen's (Westminster) were seen ahead, and as the Irish corps passed the Queen's drew up and presented arms, a compliment which the Irish returned by carrying their rifles. At the last volley of the London Irish the Queen's burst into a spontaneous cheer, which was taken up most enthusiastically by a large crowd. After the return to Burlington House, Major Verner addressed the men, urging them to devote themselves with more attention to their drill. A general meeting of the corps will take place on Tuesday evening, after parade, in Westminster Hall, to consider the propriety of erecting a memorial to the late Captain Jones.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday evening, for the first time during many months, perfect peace and quietness reigned in the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East; indeed throughout the whole of the service not an expression of dissent dropped from a single member of the congregation. This happy state of things is attributable to two or three circumstances, which promise a permanent restoration of order, and which may be briefly mentioned. The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to the vestry, in which he states that he shall be happy, on his return to town, to consult with them and Mr. Hansard, with a view to a consideration of the whole matters at issue, in the hope that whatever difficulties remain may be amicably arranged. This conciliatory step has given great satisfaction to the parishioners, who express a hope that the disturbances have now ceased; and that all parties, thoroughly understanding each other, will henceforward work together on ecclesiastical affairs harmoniously. In order to prevent as far as possible all chance of an outbreak last night, a body of police, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Howie, and assisted by Mr. Barnard, the high constable of the parish, Messrs. Sly, Smith, and Compton (aldermen), guarded the great gate in front of the church, and peremptorily refused admission to all children who were not in the company of their parents or elder persons, to all persons who have been marked as the ringleaders of the disturbances on the previous occasions, and to all roughs. The galleries were closed, and the consequence was that after the sifting at the gates the body of the church was filled with respectable persons, chiefly parishioners. Great indignation was expressed by those who were excluded, and at one time it was feared that there would be a scene in the streets, but the police dispersed the assembled crowd, and insisted upon that portion of the street being kept perfectly clear. Prayers were read by the Rev. T. T. Churton, rector of West Stafford, near Hungerford, formerly Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, a gentleman who had sole charge of the parish during the time which intervened between the death of Dr. Farrington, the late rector, and the institution of Mr. Bryan King. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Septimus Hansard, M.A., the curate in sole charge, who selected for his text the 6th and following verses of the 30th Psalm. Upon this passage he founded an earnest practical sermon, which was heard throughout without a murmur of disapprobation, a very unusual circumstance at the St. George's evening services. At the close of the sermon the Evening Hymn was sung, and the congregation dispersed like any other body of decent Christians. Mr. J. B. Lee, the Bishop of London's legal secretary, was present during the service, and occupied a seat in the rector's pew.

FATAL CRUELTY TO A BOY BY HIS FATHER.—On Friday afternoon, Mr. Serjeant Payne held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Joseph Marriage, a lad in years of age, who, it was alleged, had died from injuries inflicted upon him by his father, who is now an inmate of Coldbath-fields Prison, to which he had been committed for a subsequent brutal attack on his wife. Rosetta Marriage, the mother of the boy, said she was the wife of Daniel Marriage, a sweep. The deceased was her son, and he received very severe injuries two or three weeks ago. He had injuries to his foot, and witness took him to the Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. She poulticed his foot, and because her husband was quarrelsome she left the house, having previously asked a neighbour to look to the boy. As his foot got worse she brought him to the hospital about a fortnight ago. Her husband was then in prison for assaulting another person. The brother and uncle of the deceased deposed to the brutality exhibited by the father towards the deceased boy, and also his mother. The father was nearly always drunk, and on one occasion had broken three of his wife's ribs. He was not drunk when he kicked the child. Mr. Farringdon, house surgeon to the hospital, stated that on *post mortem* examination, the heart was found to be diseased. There was an affection of the groin, which might have been produced from the foot—the blow or kick inflicted on the boy would very probably accelerate his death. The boy appeared to have been half-starved. Other evidence was given to prove the ill-treatment of the deceased by his father, and the coroner having summed up, the jury returned the following special verdict:—"That the deceased died from disease of the heart, accelerated by the want of proper nourishment, which ought to have been afforded by the parents of the deceased."

THE LATE JOHN TILBURY.—The name of John Tilbury, whose death has lately taken place, had long been celebrated as being connected with the invention of the once fashionable single-horse carriage, and also from his being a most accomplished coachman. The Tilbury owed its peculiarity and excellence to the novel mode of adjusting the spring, as well as to its crooked shafts. A remarkable case to the rider was obtained by the arrangement of the springs, and a still greater advantage resulted from "the crooked shafts;" for when a horse fell, the shafts, on their points reaching the ground, instead of breaking, were, by their curvature, raised upwards on the shoulders of the horse. As a "single-horse" coachman, John Tilbury was universally considered pre-eminent. He started carefully, and never came on great ingenuity many defects of temper, mouth, &c., in the horse. He was consulted by the great "whips" of the day whenever they had a troublesome animal to deal with, and they never failed to receive from him useful and available advice. His celebrity and experience led to his being often engaged to break the most intractable and dangerous horses, in the accomplishment of which his pluck was as remarkable as his science.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.—ISLAND OF TIREE, OCT 10TH.—The Duke and Duchess of Argyll accompanied by Lord Walter, a very interesting and promising youth, arrived on the evening of the 28th Sept., by the Harpy, Government steamer, at Heynish, on this island, where a number of the inhabitants met them and gave them a hearty welcome. For some days after their arrival, and while the weather permitted, the Duke and Duchess went over a considerable part of the island, called upon the larger tenants, and had many of the crofters and cottiers at their respective dwellings. This condescension on their part, and the interest taken in their welfare, gratified the people much, and not the less so when they were addressed by the Duchess in their native language, which her grace generally did in inquiring for their families, &c. on Friday the noble party embarked at Scarinish, on board the Harpy, *en route* for Inverary Castle. Long shall their visit be remembered with feelings of heartfelt gratitude by the poorer classes, whose wants have been attended to by liberal supplies of money and clothing. Numbers of the most destitute were to be seen daily wending their way to the Island House, and it was a pleasing sight to see them return with gladdened hearts and happy countenances, praying for a blessing to rest upon the noble family of Argyll.—*Glasgow Herald.*

THE LATE HURRICANE IN SCOTLAND.—FORCE OF THE WIND.—From observations made at Braemar by Dr. Cameron, we learn that on the 3rd inst., while early in the morning the wind (or air current) was travelling at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, it gradually increased in speed, the point from which it blew varying considerably, and at the height of the hurricane the winds rate of travelling could not have been less than eighty miles an hour; and the direct pressure, as measured, reached the very great force of 33lbs. upon the superficial square foot.

FINNIESTON SAVINGS BANK.—A public meeting was held on Friday night in Finnieston Free Church to hear the first half-yearly report in connection with the Finnieston Savings Bank. The chair was occupied by Mr. Livingston. The report stated that in 25 Saturdays, 900 accounts have been opened; in 9,480 deposits, there was lodged a sum of £193 14s 9d.; in 312 drafts there was repaid £44 15s 9d.; making in all 5792 transactions. Of the accounts, 34 had reached £1 each, and were transfered to the National Security Savings Bank. After devotional exercises the chairman addressed the meeting, and resolutions were moved approving of the report, thanking the auxiliaries; also, that the movement was entitled to the Christian support of all classes, and especially of working men.—*Glasgow Herald.*

THE FORESTS.—Sportsmen are now rapidly quitting their autumn quarters; scarcely a day goes by but vehicles pass through Inverness with gentlemen who have now renounced the rifle for a season. A few notes of the sport that has lately been had in the forests are subjoined:—At Dalness Forest Mr. T. F. Hazelhurst has had good sport of late. On Monday week he killed a royal stag, and a stag with eight points; on Tuesday, a stag with seven points, and also a hind; on Thursday, three stags—two with good heads; and, on Friday, two stags, the heads of which are said to Mr. Macleay, Inverness, to be preserved. At Loch Etroch-side Forest Lord Henry Bentinck finished the season's stalking on Thursday week. His lordship has had a season of storm and snow, and only on one day did the party return to the lodge with dry garments, while snow was lying knee-deep on their grounds. During nine days his lordship got 20 stags. Captain Craufield has been at Kinrara for the last nine or ten days, and has killed nine fine stags in Glenmore Forest. A stag of 18 stones weight, with a handsome royal head, was shot by J. Allan Cameron, Esq., at Dandrigan, on the 12th instant. On the Erchless Castle shootings, Sir Grevillie Smyth, Bart., shot five stags and a roebuck, three of the stags in one day.—*Inverness Courier.*

WHISKERS AT ALDERSHOTT.—The whiskericide order at Aldershott must be looked at calmly as a matter of her Majesty's regulations *versus* razors. There is no question about the precise formula. The Duke laid it down long ago, and "hair," as a military matter, is taken notice of in every European army.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

CONJURING—A SCENE.—For some days prior to Tuesday evening last large bills were posted in the town of Warrington, announcing to the inhabitants that the "celebrated Wiljalba Frikell's performance" would be given in the large room of the Lion Hotel on that evening. At the hour appointed the room in question was crammed by a large and fashionable audience to witness the wonderful feats of the renowned "wizard." On a raised platform were exhibited all the mystic paraphernalia proper to the occasion. Presently the magician himself made his appearance, and after a few introductory remarks proceeded to display his powers. The performance continued but a very brief time, when a strange commotion was apparent in one part of the room, and the words "impostor" and humbug were very audible. At length a gentleman sprang on to one of the seats, and called out to the performer, "Are you Wiljalba Frikell?" Upon this a terrible uproar arose, which was quelled by the magician's assistant, who, in the midst of which a score of voices were heard repeating the question. The dismayed "professor" then stepped forward and said, "Allow me to explain," but was met with "Answer the question—yes or no. Are you Wiljalba Frikell?" "No," was the reply, "I am not Wiljalba Frikell, and I never said I was." "Never said you were!" shouted several of the indignant audience; "look at your bill!" "Well," retorted the counterfeit wizard, "my bill does not say that I am Wiljalba Frikell, but that Wiljalba Frikell's performance will be given." On hearing this explanation many of the audience rushed to the door, and demanded their money back—a demand which, we believe, in every case was complied with. To those who, amused at the audacity of the "professor," remained, that individual essayed a further explanation. He said he had tried the thing in his own name without success, and that if he had continued he must inevitably have starved. It then struck him to have his bill drawn up in such a manner that, though he did not literally pass himself off as the real Frikell, the public might still be led to consider him to be that personage; and since then he had made "lots of money." In conclusion, he offered to go through the performance as well as the individual he was personating, which he did, it appears, to the satisfaction of those who remained.—*Manchester Guardian.*

NEW MODE OF ADVERTISING.—At Hamilton the Prince of Wales held a levee. As this was the last which his Royal Highness held in Canada it was well—that is to say very numerously—attended. The feeling of eagerness may perhaps account for some trifling irregularities which were perceptible with regard to costume, and which varied the conventionalities of evening dress in a manner which was surprising, if not agreeable. In like manner were the cards, with two of which each candidate for presentation is always supposed to be prepared; one for the intelligable aide-de-camp at the door, and the other to be given in presentation. During the hour there was one as large as a proclamation (the bearer of which, however, was not allowed to enter) within the engraved border of which was printed in all kinds of capitals—"Try Horning's Mills, where you will find a varied assortment of dry goods and groceries selected expressly for this market."—*Court Journal.*

THE SECRET OF FRENCH WEALTH—WONDERFUL STORY!—The *New York Herald* is responsible for the following "tale of mystery and romance:"—"A goldfield, more prolific than those of either shore of the Pacific, and worked with greater secrecy than the Russian mines in Asia, has been opened by France, and steadily developed for the last six years. Acting upon the suggestion of an American citizen (Mr. Parish), the Emperor sent a secret expedition of thirteen vessels and 2,500 men to the before neglected colony of Senegal. From that time the progress of French rule and French enterprise in Africa has been rapid and remarkable. Algeria has crossed the desert of Sahara and linked its ports with those of the advancing colony of Senegambia. The British flag has been brought off from a large portion of the western coast of Africa, and the French tricolour has been planted in Abyssinia. The new colonial region has been separated from the colonial system of the Empire, and placed under the immediate presidency of the Emperor. Numerous institutions and offices have been created, which have no ostensible results, and yet their officers attain frequent rewards and promotion. Why is this? It is because the Emperor is secretly working hundreds of thousands of African slaves in the new gold fields of Africa, deriving therefrom not only the means for extending his empire on that continent, but also the resources to supply the immense workings of the French mint, and to give life and energy to his vast political schemes. In these revelations we may find also the secret of his steel-clad ships, his efforts to change the balance of power in the Mediterranean, his creation of a navy to surpass in numbers and efficiency that of England, his sedulous cultivation of an African policy that has been constantly a puzzle to Europe, and the cave with which Algeria is fostered. A war with England would cut off his Atlantic route to the Senegal gold region, and hence the path he is opening with Artesian wells across the deserts of Sahara. A few years' continuance of the immense supply of gold he has been drawing from his new African possess ons will enable him to realise even the dreams of his uncle for the reconstruction of Europe, and make his reign the Augustan era of the French empire. It is well known that France is steadily pursuing its project of re-occupying the negro empire of Hayti, and Spain is at this moment engaged in re-establishing her rule in the Dominican republic. She has already sent a corps of active and energetic officers to St. Domingo, where they have entered the service of the republic and established a newspaper; and from Havana we are informed that many persons there believe that the large expedition, ostensibly being prepared to operate in Mexico, is really intended for St. Domingo."

GAMBLING IN PARIS.—A dashing woman, of considerable notoriety in Paris, under the name of Madame de Marsay, was on Thursday tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, on the charge of keeping a clandestine gaming-house, No. 18, Rue Laffitte. The case excited some interest. "Your real name is Etinee Raullot," said the president, "and your age is 26?" The accused answered in the affirmative. "You occupy an apartment in the Rue Laffitte—what is the rent?" "It is 4,500f." "What resources have you?" "I have an income of 4,000f. allowed by a gentleman with whom I lived." "How can you pay 4,500f. rent out of an income of 4,000f.?" "In addition to that I have 2,000f. a month from another gentleman." "Your resources are not clearly established, and yet you live in a style which must cost a large sum yearly; you keep a carriage, you have servants, you give grand suppers and parties. Are not these entertainments got up for the sake of play, and do you not from them derive your income?" "People only play occasionally at my house." "They do so constantly." "Certainly not. I give balls and musical parties, and invite persons to take tea; sometimes they play, but only occasionally." "Large sums have been played for in your house?" "Never more than seven or eight louis at a time." "Some persons declare that they have seen 1,200f., 1,500f., and 2,000f. lost in the course of an evening at your parties?" "I know nothing of it." "A merchant is stated to have lost an enormous sum." "The person referred to won more than he lost!" "You levied a sum on each game?" "Never." "You played on parole?" "Sometimes." "And when you lost, you did not pay." "No, sir—I always paid, when I lost, the day after." "Strangers were taken to your house, and you gave them suppers?" "Sometimes I succeed in carrying them, and in making strangers, and I do not care about the expense of a modest supper." "At what time did your parties terminate?" "Generally at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning." A commissary of police stated that, having heard that the woman kept a clandestine gaming-house, he had made a descent into the place, and had found five women and three men playing at baccarat, with a sum of 40of. on the table, which, with the furniture, he had seized. He added that the men were smoking, a clear indication of the sort of place the house was. Some persons, male and female, the latter describing themselves as *rentieres*, then deposed that Madame de Marsay had allowed play almost every night in her house, and for large sums too. The Tribunal condemned the accused to three months' imprisonment and 200f. fine; it also ordered the furniture and the money which were seized to be confiscated.

THE BATTLE OF VOLTURNO.—It was no unfitting spot for the closing act of such a struggle. The prize of victory—that fair city of Naples itself—almost in sight, for the combatants. Close at hand, and on one edge of the battle-field, is the splendid palace of Caserta, in which the ancestor of the young king had held royal state for more than a century past. It is the masterpiece of Vanvitelli, and amongst the most magnificent of royal palaces in Europe. Those who have visited the spot will remember the gardens with the cascades, and how the cascades are so arranged as to represent quaint combinations of statues and mystical emblems. The forests of ilex behind the palace swarm with game, and herein it was that the ancestors of the young king—being themselves Kings of Naples—used to find their pastime, and divert themselves with the slaughter of wild animals, when the affairs of state no longer claimed their attention. Francis II. all but played his last throw for empire in his own park.—*Once a Week.*

THE ITALIANS AND THE POPE.—Of all Catholic nations the Italians entertain the smallest respect for the Pope. For many years the Government of the Holy See has been the worst in the Peninsula and in Europe; and except at the commencement of the present reign, the father of the faithful has long conspired with foreign oppressors against his own countrymen and subjects. If the temporal sovereignty is maintained by French or Austrian arms, the subjects of the free Italian kingdom will inevitably take refuge from an insufferable usurpation in a religious schism. It may be doubted whether a modern Reformation would result in the establishment of Protestantism; but communicated king and people necessarily require some form of spiritual independence. It is for Italy alone to consider the effect on European opinion which would be produced by the general repudiation of Papal authority on its own soil. Orthodox pilgrimages to a sacred soil inhabited by heretics would suggest many dangerous considerations. The best chance for the preservation of the Papacy must be found in the prudence and moderation of the next Pontiff who may be elected. Pius IX. seems to be incapable of dignity under misfortune, and he is too fanatical to make timely concessions. His successor may, perhaps, have the opportunity of retaining his residence and his titular rank on condition of becoming in practice the first subject of the national monarchy. The fall from temporal power would be most effectually broken by a peaceable process of mediatisation. The cardinals, the Easter ceremonies, and the other accessaries of the supreme Pontificate would still appear unchanged to pious visitors from a distance. There would, undoubtedly, be abundant opportunity for faction and intrigue; nor is it certain that the Italian Government would benefit by an arrangement in which it might, for various reasons, be willing to acquiesce. It is on selfish and corporate grounds that the directors of Papal policy ought to effect, before it is too late, the only compromise which still seems to be practicable.—*Saturday Review.*

THE REAL COUNTRY HOUSE GHOST.—The mansion, in its beautiful grounds, may stand upon a wet subsoil, ever damp and cold. The architect was skilled in all the learning of the Greeks and Romans, in grouping useless columns to bear incongruous pediments, filled with unmeaning sculpture. There may be no room for even an architectural pedant, to find fault, as there is room for every line, and for every break, and for every form. The elevation in central mass and wings, from ground to sky line, is presumed to be "perfect." Yet, who has thought of sanitary arrangements? Not the architect. The family physician, generation after generation, visits and prescribes in cramply-written Latin. The grand house swarms with quadruped vermin, the natives in the adjoining village know when the family is at home or from home by the migrating movements of the rats. Servants suffer from rheumatism and fever, ladies may have died of consumption, and several heirs to the illustrious house may have been gathered to their fathers in babyhood. There has been decorating, renewed painting and gilding, additional pictures and statuary. But, year by year, foul subsoil, foul drains, and foul sewers become still fouler.

There are many houses in Great Britain which have inherited evil reputations; there is a "ghost's room," or a "ghost's corridor," or a "ghost's terrace." The true ghost's walk is, however, in the basement; amongst and through fœtid drains and foul sewers, the ghost's reception-chambers are ancient cesspools, and the ghost's nectar is drawn from tainted wells and neglected water cisterns. There are British ghosts; but there are also Continental ghosts, if possible, more terrible; the chilling palaces of Italy, the gilded splendours of Paris, are alike ghost-haunted. Your only exorcist is the sanitary engineer.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

Correspondence.

"THE LAST SIGH OF THE MOOR."
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I have several times availed myself of your influential columns to represent my grievances to the citizens of Dublin, but I am sorry to say, that although they only are to blame for my present deplorable condition, I have never received no answer to my many and pitcous appeals. I had hoped that a transmigration effected by my fellow-countrymen, under the benignant auspices of Lord Carlisle, would have rendered my *post mortem* condition as agreeable as possible; that my classic associations would have been awakened by the proximity of the University, my notions of political economy and social science enlarged by the locality and the adjoining institutions, and my person protected by the neighbouring police-office. But in all these expectations, *cum multis aliis*, I have been bitterly disappointed. In the first place, when in the flesh I was a good-looking, dapper little fellow. Why did my fellow-countrymen give me a corpse very painfully resembling many elderly gentlemen I frequently see transacting business in the adjacent banks? Why was I placed in an attitude, in which I protest I never stood in my life, as though searching for an idea which is never found? Why was I put in rusty mourning—was it for the sins of the Corporation, or my own? But it is useless to make such queries. I can only console myself for my neglected costume by the fact ever staring me in the face, that his late Majesty King William the Third is in a far more dismal plight than I am, mounted as he is upon a horse whose quarters have been in a sealey and blistered condition for some time past; indeed, I have his own word for it, that he has long since given up all hopes of ever being washed, and is quite convinced that a certain party in the Corporation are now paying him off for the Boyne.

There is a matter, however, in which I must demand a hearing. My political and religious feelings are well known, and also, I trust, my love of good society. Now, it is not necessary that these feelings should be outraged day after day? Why am I to be insulted by flaming placards of rival newspapers blazoning forth the opinions of jarring political creeds, as though I were yet undecided in my politics, and had a vote at the next election?

I protest I had rather (as his late Majesty above referred to) have a fountain stuck in my pedestal, humiliating as such a procedure would be, than remain as I am, the gathering place of tramps, placard bearers, cabmen, and thieves, and the receptacle of Wall's paving-stones, which our patriotic and improving Corporation are always "shooting" at my back. For pity's sake put a railing about me in these days when so much is done for the memory of the dead who never died. I may surely claim some attention as a veritable defunct.—Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MOORE.

IGNORANCE OF RELIGION VITIATING EVIDENCE
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your paper of this day, an account is given of a very singular case of drowning, in Sunderland, where the coroner and jury refused the evidence of a girl aged eighteen, because she was unacquainted with the punishment attending upon perjury. Now, in an important case like the death alluded to, which was evidently the result of either suicide or murder, must the evidence of a person aged eighteen be refused and cast aside from an imperfect knowledge of religion? There is a very serious error that requires a thought in this age of improvement. If a boy steals an apple, he is sent to a reformatory for three or five years; and yet we hear of a person supposed to have a knowledge of a crime, and their evidence invalidated by ignorance, being cast loose without any of the principles of the reformatory being adopted.

Some mysterious murders create a sensation—as for example, the Road murder—and we have thousands of pounds of public money spent, and very properly, to obtain a solution of the mystery and bring the perpetrator to justice. Why not devise a means in circumstances like the present? How satisfactory to the public mind it would be if, by the direction of the coroner and jury, an ignorant witness was handed over to the religious instruction of the clergyman of the parish, in order to be re-examined.

E. A. S.

Dublin, Oct. 22, 1860.

Sporting Intelligence.

ARDEE STEEPLECHASES—30TH AND 31ST OCT.
Weights for the Dundalk Plate of 50 sovs, forfeit on the 25th inst:—Shamrock, 9st 4lb; The Slave, 9st 2lb; Hibernia, 8st 6lb; Buckstone, 8st 4lb; Vesta. 8st; Pontelland, 7st 10lb; Music, 7st 10lb; Toggery, 7st 8lb; Full Cry, 7st 5lb; Tousle, 7st; The General, 6st 10lb.

AFRICAN BAPTIST MISSIONS.

A valedictory service, in connection with the departure of a band of missionaries, in the missionary ship Wanderer, from the port of Dublin, on their return to their sphere of labour, on the western coast of Africa, was held last evening in the Baptist Chapel, Lower Abbey-street. There was a very numerous attendance. The Rev. W. Leese Giles occupied the chair. Prayers were offered up by th Rev. Wm. Stevenson, Presbyt rian Minister. There were present on the platform the Revds. A. Saker, — Diboll, — Smith, John Ball, D. Harding, and Captain Milbourne. Some interesting information was given illustrative of the habits and dispositions of the different tribes, and the progress made in disseminating the principles of Christianity in Western Africa, where, by the influence of the Holy Scriptures, many who had previously been ignorant of God, had been brought to a knowledge of their future state, and the blessed fruits of Christianity.

The Rev. John Hall, the Rev. John Eustace Giles, and the Rev. Mr. Harding, with the above-named gentlemen, delivered addresses, and made eloquent appeals (which we trust will be responded to) on behalf of the society.

The meeting was concluded by singing and prayer.

WHERE IS THE GREAT LIBERAL PARTY?—What! our readers will exclaim, is there any doubt where the great Liberal party is domiciled? Holds it not by indisputable tenure, and for a lease of untold length, the sacred precincts of Downing-street? Proclaims it not its existence in the great measures it introduces, if it does not succeed in carrying them, and in its mighty influence with every Court in Europe? Alas! that one of its own friends should doubt it, and that as recently as Wednesday in the present week, one of its own supporters, writing from aristocratic Brighton, should pathetically ask if it still exists? We hasten to relieve the anxiety of the hon. member by assuring him that the great Liberal party are in a high state of prosperity, and assemble this day in Downing-street, to relate their various adventures during the last two months, and discuss the chances of a successful innings next session. Possibly, however, Mr. Coningham, when he asks the question, does not refer to the chiefs of the party who fatten on the good things at Westminster, but to those deluded persons who fancy themselves to be the essence of the party, and who maintain our present rulers in office. They have been again and again grossly deceived by the present Ministers; they have found them ever ready out of office to patronise their programme, but never ready to fulfil it, when once they have tasted the sweets of power. Aye, more, they have found, and even acknowledge, that the Conservatives are the truest Liberals in action; and yet so complete is their delusion, that they are still found ready to support the Whigs, while at the same time they (with reason) loudly accuse them of dishonesty. In the sense, therefore, in which they put the question, we, perhaps, cannot satisfactorily answer it, but it is worth consideration from a Conservative point of view. We are accustomed to hear a great deal of want of union among Conservatives, and, to a certain extent, it is too true; but we should be glad to know what is the present bond of union that binds together the party in power. Except the love of place which animates the Executive, and of the pickings which gratify the rank and file, we know of nothing that keeps the present heterogeneous body together.—*John Bull.*

TRANSPORT SERVICE.—The promoters of the schemes for inducing seamen to join the Naval Volunteer and Reserve Forces deserve very great credit for the laudable attempts which they have made to provide men for our fleets in time of war, or on any sudden emergency. The first of these plans has now been some years before the public; and, however desirous we are to believe that it has been successful, we must reluctantly arrive at an opposite conclusion. The latter, however, has been scarcely long enough in operation to realise all that was promised to us by those who devoted time, energy, and no small amount of experience acquired in the Naval Service to devise ways and means by which our seafaring population might be induced to come forward and assure us that in our hour of need we might rely upon a supply of sailors, not certainly regular men-of-war's men, but stout, hardy fellows, somewhat accustomed to discipline, and not altogether strange to great guns and small arms drill. We have reason to believe that several thousand of such men will have enrolled their names by the end of the year, but we question if the money devoted to the development of this scheme would not have been laid out to greater advantage for the public if it had been applied to the building and equipping, as far as it would go, steam transport. We should not only then have the men immediately at command, but we should possess the ships. The men would not be new to a man-of-war, but, on the contrary, they would be as valuable as if their whole time had been passed in a regular cruiser, and we could, without much difficulty, draft at least two-thirds of the crews of each vessel to fill up vacancies in the fleet, or to form cadres for fresh commissioned ships. The great bulk, however, of the money which we might depend upon for possessing more Himalayas must be diverted from the amounts which otherwise would annually be spent upon the hire of mercantile transports. When we once have the vessels we can make certain of possessing a body of valuable sailors, such as we should look for in vain from any other quarter. It is stated that we must make up our minds to the annual conveyance to and from India of no less than 20,000 men. We should, therefore, want, for this service alone, at least eight ships of the size of the Himalaya, which appears to us about the most convenient that has as yet been hit upon. We have, besides, to provide for our Mediterranean, West India, and North American reliefs, in addition to those for all our minor stations, such as the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Mauritius, our Australian colonies, &c. We have dealt so frequently upon the subject as almost to exhaust it; and it afford ed us great satisfaction when, in our last week's impression, we announced the fact that the Admiralty had resolved to carry into execution a scheme for the formation of a transport service. This plan will, doubtless, meet with opponents, but we have no fear of any serious obstruction being offered to its adoption; although we are very anxious, indeed, that fair play and a full hearing should be given to all who have anything to say against it.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

GALLANT CHALLENGED.—The newest thing in the American papers is worthy the attention of the ladies of this country. It is the way in which they pop the question when the market is not brisk. Listen to Miss Julia Vernon. The following is a specimen of advertising:—"A young lady, called by

Literature.

HUGH O'NEILL, THE PRINCE OF ULSTER." A Poem. By John O'Neill. Second Canto. Dublin: M'Glashan and Gill.

The first canto of this admirable poem, which refers to the achievements of Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Ulster, was published some short time ago, when the author, a young gentleman of considerable poetic taste, had the satisfaction of seeing that his work had excited the attention and received the approval of public writers. Mr. O'Neill has done much to perpetuate the fame and the deeds of the great "Ulster Chieftain," who has left behind him the memory of a life closely linked, as it was for many years, with a gallant but unsuccessful contest. The author of "Hugh O'Neill" possesses high literary qualifications and considerable scholarly research; and he has presented to us most accurately many scenes in the career of the Northern warrior. The second canto of this work has now been published. It fully sustains the high reputation already made by Mr. O'Neill in the world of letters, and we trust the success of his effort will induce him to continue his labours in the direction for which he seems by taste and inclination to be peculiarly suited. From the poem before us we augur that the author must win a high place in the literature of Ireland, and associate his name with subjects the tendency of which is to improve and elevate the taste of the reader, and to bring out, as it were, in a kind of historical picture, the best features, the most dignified looks, of the characters whose actions he records with an eloquent pen.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 20.—The Tir National, at Vincennes, which was to have closed on the 18th, is to remain open until Sunday, at the request of some of the crack rifle shots, who wish to get up a match at long ranges. The committee has decided that if the number of amateurs be sufficient, they will give a prize, to be competed for at a range of 600 metres, in the garrison firing ground. The proviso is decidedly a vague one, as they have omitted to state what number they will consider sufficient, the Emperor drove down to Vincennes on Thursday, and remained there for a short time watching the firing. I saw in the *Nationalities*, of Turin, that the Bishop of Ancona, having issued an order, prohibiting the burial of Piedmontese soldiers in consecrated ground. The authorities have requested him to leave the town. The merchants of Trieste are greatly disturbed at the capture of Ancona, as they well know from its situation, and with the convenience of the Bologna Railway, which will put it in communication with the whole of Sardinia, it will become the first commercial town of Italy, and that they will find it impossible to stand against such competition. The Minister of War at Turin has appointed two committees, one at Milan, the other at Bologna, for the purpose of registering volunteers from among the refugees, who may wish to enlist. The term of service is fixed at eight years. The *Patrie* contradicts the statement which has appeared in several journals, to the effect that the different representatives of foreign Powers at St. Petersburg had been invited to be present at the meeting of Sovereigns at Warsaw. Lord Cowley has returned from Brussels, Count Persigny is here just now on leave from London. The readers of the *Debats* are in great grief in consequence of M. de Lacy and M. St. Marc Girardin having announced their intention of retiring from active literary service. Their contributions will be a great loss to the *Debats*.

It is said here that Prince Napoleon is meditating a journey round the world (for sport, I suppose), and that he is to start early next spring. Yesterday he and the Princess Clothilde visited the Zoological Gardens in the Bois de Boulogne. In the afternoon these gardens are crowded with fashionables, and they certainly well repay the trouble of a visit, for nothing can exceed the taste with which they are planned and laid out. The houses in which the animals are kept, are all the most beautiful specimens of rustic architecture; there is a pretty winding river, and in some places, instead of bridges, there are stepping stones, such as one meets in remote parts of the country. There are an immense number of Alpacas, and some very rare birds; but as yet the show of animals is comparatively small. There are some improvements and repairing going on at Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides, so for the present it is closed to the public.

A correspondent, writing from Paris on Sunday evening, observes:—

Matters are assuming a very serious appearance. The rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and Piedmont, which I announced two days ago, is now officially confirmed. The Russian Charge d'Affaires at Turin waited on Thursday on M. de Cavour, and informed him that he was recalled, and applied for passports for himself and the whole of the *personnel* of the legation, and at the same time informed the Sardinian Premier that Prince Gortschakoff had sent his passports to Marquis Sauli, the Piedmontese representative at St. Petersburg. A Prussian note has also arrived at Turin, blaming in the most forcible language the aggression of Piedmont against the Papal States and Naples. It is not thought, however, that the Court of Berlin will withdraw its ambassador.

Austria continues to accumulate troops on its frontier south of the Po from Revere to Sermide—a position which menaces Alsake, Ferrara, and Modena. The story told by the *Courrier de Dimanche*, which I yesterday sent you, of Baron Hübner's mission enjoys more credit than it deserves. Independently of the absurdity of the character of the mission, described so minutely by the *Courier*, all who are acquainted with Baron Hübner, and know he is bound up with the cause of peace and constitutional reform in Austria, think that sufficient assurance for disbelieving the possibility of his accepting of such a task. It is asserted, however, that as Austrian note has arrived here, intimating that the Government that looking at the public declarations of Count Cavour that Piedmont intends to delay a war against Venetia only to suit its own convenience, the Court of Vienna considers itself no longer bound by the treaty of Zurich, and reserves to itself the privilege of taking such military dispositions as circumstances may require. What contributes still more to invalidate the story of M. de Hübner's special mission is the arrival of the Austrian ambassador, Prince Metternich, who was expected, and probably will not leave.

The semi-official prints continue to throw discredit on the Warsaw interview, and positively affirm—converting their wishes into predictions—that nothing will come of it. The powers represented there have but one object in view—to take measures in common to protect themselves against French intrigue; and there is ample reason to suppose that these measures will be effectual.

Rome. It rumored last night that Pallavicini had left Naples, and that Crispi and the Mazzinian clique were once more in the ascendant. This requires confirmation. Rentes yesterday fell 15c.

ITALY.

By a communication dated Milan, Oct. 18, we learn:—Scarcely had confidence been restored by the publication of the salutary measures adopted by the pro-Dictator of Naples, than it was again rudely shaken by the arrival of a telegram announcing the existence of fresh difficulties, terminating in the retirement of Count Pallavicini. Further particulars were wanting; nor has the matter at the present date been rightly cleared up. It was, however, tolerably certain that the question of the annexation of the southern provinces was once more at stake; and the ominous intelligence furnished additional testimony to the instability of the revolutionary movement, if any is to utter inadequacy to meet the exigencies of the crisis. It had been already remarked that Garibaldi's consumption of ministries was a phenomenon almost without precedent in the annals of history; and a member of the Chamber of Deputies had lately put the pertinent question—What beneficial results were to be expected from a system which changed administrations by the week, and ministers by the day? The name of Signor Pallavicini was in itself a guarantee of the Italian policy of unity; his withdrawal from office was an indication that the anti-annexationists had gained the upper hand, and that the abyss had opened anew beneath our feet. The panic was, indeed, of brief duration, and the more tranquillising intelligence that followed rendered assurance doubly sure with respect to the intrigues of Crispi and his factious adherents, to obtain the postponement of the national vote, fixed for the 21st of this month. Pallavicini remains in power, and the storm which threatened to break has been conjured, apparently by the tact and energy displayed by the pro-Dictator himself. At the same time it is sufficiently obvious that the utmost despatch is necessary in order to prevent the recurrence of so lamentable a state of things, of which the sole result can be to weaken the public faith in the national cause, and to induce an exaggerated estimate of the political influence of the anti-annexationists, whose entire strength in reality reposes upon a few respectable and even distinguished names—generals without an army and professors in an empty school. Their own doctrines present the most striking divergences, which would in themselves prove an insuperable bar to anything like cohesive action upon the disappearance of the conditions which at present lend a fallacious aspect of union to their operations. Concert there undoubtedly exists for the moment, when the sole object in view is to throw obstacles in the way of a common advance. Hopes of a durable concord there are none. To prove this it is necessary simply to allude to the irreconcilable dogmas professed by Mazzini on the one hand, and by Ferrari and Cattaneo on the other. The former is a strenuous and unflinching advocate of Italian unity in the full extension of the term; the latter as strenuously contend that the prosperity of Italy can result only from the minute subdivision of her soil into a number of microscopic republics, each of about the dimensions of a petty German principality, with an independent political centre in every city, a collection of cardboard houses feebly stitched together with the packthread of a confederation. The motto chosen by the former is "Italy one and indivisible;" that of the latter, "Italy one and infinitesimal." The former is not so blind to the signs of the times as to have learned nothing from the momentous events which have taken place during the present century. The latter, as was aptly observed the other day, ago, woke in a new world, and are still groping about for their ancient landmarks. All their political science consists in the appreciation of an aggregate of social phenomena which has disappeared beneath the influence of succeeding ages. Of the conditions and the tendencies of the present day they know nothing. Evidently, therefore, any combination for warfare, and not for merely temporary objects between these discrepant materials is quite out of the question. Not so the partisans themselves of these ill-timed theories appear to entertain a more earnest faith in their ultimate realisation than that which is professed by the public in general. Otherwise, far from offering opposition to the popular vote announced for the 21st, they would have been the foremost to hail the prospect thus offered of getting rid of disagreeable competitors, whose retirement from the field would leave them free to fight out their own battle undisturbed.

AUSTRIA.

A correspondence from Turin, in the *Constitutionnel*, states that some alarm was felt in that capital, in consequence of certain movements of the Austrian army beyond the Po.

It appears that the Austrians have concentrated large bodies of troops between Rovigo and Mantua. The Piedmontese Government has ordered the concentration of a portion of the army on the Lower Mincio; some divisions which were under orders for the Kingdom of Naples have been countermanded, and ordered to take up positions on the Lombard frontier.

It must be observed that, as yet, the movements of the Austrians are not of an aggressive character, being strictly within the military limits accorded to Austria by the Treaty of Zurich.

INDIA.

We take the following from the *Overland Bombay Times and Standard* of the 26th of September:—

"There is news of another Waghere rising, we regret to say in Kattiawar. It is supposed that scarcity which has been severely felt throughout all India north of the Vindhyam range, from Cutch on the one side of the continent to Nepaul on the other, has been the occasion of this movement. The 2nd Grenadiers have moved down from Kurrachee to Dwarka. The North-West Provinces have had a narrow escape from the horrors of an Indian famine, if, indeed, the danger has yet passed away. Up to within the last few days no rain had fallen either in the Dooab, Oude, Rohilcund, or Bundelcund. We have since had the cheering intelligence, however, of a general fall, and it may be hoped that the terrible scourge of famine is averted.

"We have received news from the Neilgherries of the murder of Captain Green, of the Bombay invalid establishment. The unfortunate gentleman seems to have been murdered in his sleep, a gunshot wound through the breast and several deep stabs under the armpit having been found upon the body. Several of the servants are in custody upon suspicion. The Hopewell, Captain Barron, bound from Bombay for London, has been wrecked on the most southern of the Laccadives."

The *Hurkaru* announces the death of the Rev. Dr. Ewart, for 26 years a faithful and zealous missionary in connexion first with the Established, and after the disruption with the Free Church of Scotland.

The *Bombay Gazette* publishes the following:—

"The Government *Gazette* of Thursday last contained the following proclamation explaining to the people the causes and object of the income-tax. If the Government acts up to its promises, and appoints suitable agents to carry into effect its benevolent intentions, all ground for dissatisfaction will be removed:—

"'REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

"'The British Government have been subjected to extraordinary expenditure in quelling the late rebellion in India.

"'2. It is impossible to reduce all at once the cost of the additional armies and establishments employed in that service. It becomes necessary, therefore, to increase, for a time the revenue of the State.

"'3. It must be manifest that the British Government have endeavoured to lessen the burdens on their people, and to secure their ease and prosperity. With this view they have for many years had in progress a survey and assessment of the country, the object of which has been to place the land-tax upon an easy and equitable footing; while they have done this for the agricultural classes, they have, at the same time, surrendered all transit duties, and many customs and other taxes which obstructed commerce and interfered with trade. All, therefore, understand that Government would not willingly impose fresh burdens upon their people, and that they now do so as the only means by which the income of the state can, for the present, be made equal to the expenditure.

"'4. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon all that the present measure is one of the many evils which arise to all classes alike by discord and rebellion, and that it is the interest of all to preserve peace and order.

"'5. Government, after anxious consideration, have resolved that, for a few years, a tax shall be paid by all classes of the people, according to their means, whether European or native, whether servants of the State or otherwise, upon their annual profit and income.

"'6. Those whose incomes or annual profits shall exceed 200 rupees, and not 500 rupees, are required to pay at the rate of 2 per cent.; and those whose incomes may exceed 500 rupees per annum, at the rate of 4 per cent. It will thus be perceived that the Government require each person to pay but a small portion of his annual receipts; and in fixing this mode of taxation they have been anxious that, while all classes of the community should pay alike in just proportion to their incomes, all interference in the cultivation, trade, or occupation of every one should be avoided.

"'7. Government, being desirous that the tax should be levied with the smallest possible annoyance and trouble to the payers, have instructed the collectors accordingly. Each individual should state the amount of his income to the assessors, or communities will be allowed to assess themselves in aggregate sums, subject to the approval of the collector, or they will be permitted to distribute the amount among themselves by Punchayets appointed for the purpose.

"'8. Government desire to assure the people that, if they deal fairly by the tax, the officers will be underwrote to give the least possible vexation to those taxed, and none need apprehend that their books will be examined or their transactions inquired into, unless there be reason to believe they are not acting honestly by the Government. It is further provided that those who object to have their profits and income publicly known may submit confidentially statements of them to the taxing officers, who will be bound by oath not to reveal what may have been stated.

"'9. Moreover, whoever desires it may at once settle a fixed annual sum to be paid by him for three or five years, and thus avoid all future trouble and inquiry, and provision is made that persons who may be dissatisfied with the amount assessed upon them (where Government have been compelled to fix the amount, either through neglect of the parties to render statements of their income, or by reason of doubts of the correctness and honesty of their statements) shall have a fair hearing on appeal.

"'10. Having thus explained their intentions, and shortly set before the people the causes which have necessitated the imposition of new taxation, and the manner in which it has been resolved to levy the tax upon incomes and profits, Government confidently trusts that there will be little difficulty and trouble in its realisation, and that much of the misapprehension which may at present exist with regard to its bearing and effect will be at once removed.

"'By order of his Excellency the Hon. the Governor in Council,

"'A. D. ROBERTSON,

"'Acting Secretary to the Government.

"'Bombay Castle, September 17, 1860.'

"The English mails of the 27th ult. and 3rd instant had not arrived up to the hour of our going to press

"The Monsoon.—The total fall of rain at Bombay up to Saturday last, inclusive, is as follows:—At Byculla, 74 in. 5 cts.; in the fort, 68 in. 33 cts.; and at Colabe, 58 in. 75 cts.

"His Excellency Sir George Russell Clerk and Staff were to leave Sattara on Monday morning last for Dapoorie, and his Excellency Sir William Mansfield yesterday morning for Poona."

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, OCT. 9.—As I write the Presidential contest is unquestionably decided by the vote for State officers in Pennsylvania to-day, and before the mail closes, unless the vote is very close, I shall be able to give you the result with sufficient accuracy for a betting book. It will, therefore, be useless speculating upon what may be a matter beyond speculation before the sentence is finished. Instead of that, let me try to state the present position of parties, and their attitude towards each other in the struggle. And, first, you must dismiss from your mind any apprehensions of disunion as a possible consequence of the election of any candidate, if by chance you have had any such fears. As soon expect to see the wildest vagaries of an Irish patriot stiffen into facts, as the threats of disunion to become realities on the election of any candidate. Such threats are only part of the machinery for setting or retaining political favour. The direct patronage of the Federal Government is now 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 sterling. The indirect power, growing out of the appointment of officers, and the detailing the service of the army and navy, is much greater. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the party in power should spare no exertions to retain possession of these valuable places; nor that the party out of power should be equally unscrupulous as to the means of driving out their opponents. That the cry of disunion in the event of the election of any candidate is well understood here, you may see by the steady prices which the Federal securities command. Yesterday the United States' Fives of '74 sold at a premium of 1 per cent.—a fair price for the securities of a Government which is to go to pieces in three months if the croakers are to be believed. I assume, then, in any review of the present position of parties, that no one seriously contemplates the dissolution of the Union as a possibility, and that all talk on that head is merely for effect in the elections.

The Democratic party, which since the beginning of this century has been, with little interruption, the dominant party, is now split into two factions. Mr. Breckenridge and his friends maintain that Congress has the power to legislate for the protection of slavery in the unsettled territories, and that it is the duty of Congress to do so. They will probably carry every southern state that is not carried by Mr. Bell, and will thus have in the electoral college an excellent start towards the proposed majority. Mr. Bell can reasonably hope to carry one or two of the southern states which in former times were sure to the Whigs. In the South that party is led by old Whigs, who avowedly prefer the election of Lincoln to the success of either Breckenridge or Douglass. In the North, however, the friends of Mr. Bell are the most determined opponents of Mr. Lincoln. Without the power of carrying any State by themselves, they are strong enough, by uniting with the Democrats, to make the result doubtful in several of the largest Northern States. A month since such a union seemed improbable. Independently of the old hostility between Whigs and Democrats, the Democratic party was divided between the supporters of Mr. Douglass and Mr. Breckenridge. The feeling was so bitter between these two factions that union seemed impossible. Without such a union a coalition of the Know-nothings and either wing of the Democracy would have been useless. Within the past ten days, however, the leaders of these three parties have agreed to support a union electoral ticket in this state, composed of gentlemen selected from each party, and leaving to them a right to vote in the electoral college for whom they please. Practically this is a move entirely in the interest of Mr. Breckenridge, since every vote he can gain in the north will aid in swelling his southern vote to a majority, while the friends of neither Mr. Bell nor Mr. Douglass can hope to reach the same result. And should the united Democracy and Know-nothings succeed in electing their candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania to-day, the new coalition will thereby receive an impetus that will make it very difficult, if not impossible, for the Republicans to resist them in November. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, and Rhode Island will, to say the least, be made doubtful by a Democratic victory to-day.

The town is just now all alive with the expected visit of the Prince of Wales, which is to come off this week. For the first time since his visit to the United States his Royal Highness has been insulted by a mob. Richmond, in Virginia, if the telegraphic accounts are to be believed, is entitled to the unenviable notoriety of insulting a stranger and guest. Your special correspondent will doubtless give you a full account of the matter.

The ball of the Prince promises to be a great affair, and in some respects a ridiculous one. The managing committee have notified to the gentlemen that they must come in dress coats, and to the ladies that they are to leave their bonnets at home—an unnecessary precaution, one would think, in New York. The Prince is to be roped off from the rest of the dancers, and is to be kept for the private amusement of the committee and their friends. In spite of these little mistakes, the public take the greatest interest in it, and the ball promises to be both brilliant and successful.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Gildiron at Milford Haven is at present the unworthy receptacle of the noblest piece of naval architecture which the world has ever seen. There, it appears, the Great Eastern must remain until Christmas, and may stay, for all that we can see to the contrary, until Doomsday, if matters are to rest upon their present footing. Great as was the genius of the late Mr. Brunel, his last vessel seems destined only to add one more to the long list of his engineering triumphs, and, we regret that we must add, of his financial failures. To science and to the world at large his undertakings have been fraught with inestimable gain; but upon their unhappy promoters they have seldom entailed anything short of absolute ruin. The spirit of the man soared altogether with too lofty a flight to be controlled by any vulgar consideration of pounds, shillings, and pence. He has left a noble legacy to posterity in general in the various magnificent creations which owed their original conception to him, and the superintendence of whose progress ultimately cost him his life. But if dividends are to be regarded as any test of practical ability, Brunel must undoubtedly give way to those less ambitious but less coldly designers who have looked rather to the qualifications which constitute a paying concern than to those daring attempts which too often achieve fame for the artist at the expense of those who employ him.

It is painfully clear that the Great Eastern at the present moment can be nothing less than a dead loss to its owners. It is not even pretended that the fourteen thousand pounds which were the produce of her first trip will do more than balance the expenses. It is even doubtful whether it will do that. The limited certificate granted by the shipping department of the Board of Trade for six months has already expired. To obtain a renewal, alterations are necessary in the fittings of the ship, which will entail a considerable expense; and their completion would only enable the vessel to make a single voyage to America and back. To procure carte-blanche for further expenditure on an outlay is requisite of from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds. The hull, indeed, is found to be perfect. Not a plate has moved nor a rivet been started—a fact which speaks volumes for the contractors. But the deck requires to be relaid from stem to stern. New suction feed-pipes must be constructed for the boilers, at a saving of coal supplied, if she is ever to make a winter voyage. Many of her present deficiencies are confessedly the result of the inferior materials and bad workmanship employed under previous contracts. To repeat such a mistake would be to throw away the last chance, unhappily small enough already, of the ultimate success of the vessel as a passenger ship. Cabins had been hastily fitted up upon times as many occupants as those who actually painted themselves, and preparations had been made on a corresponding scale for their reception. It now turns out that a great portion of the work must be done over again, and that time is required to remedy the defects which have been produced by undue precipitation. To add to these difficulties a sum of £18,000 has been awarded against the Company on a claim of Mr. Scott Russell; while a smaller amount is supposed to be due on another transaction. Both these demands are, it is said, disputed in part by the directors under the advice of counsel, but meanwhile they must be regarded as contingencies against which due provision must be made. A fresh call upon the shareholders seems inevitable. The "plumb" which was raised six months ago in the shape of preference capital has already nearly expended in extinguishing a mortgage debt of £40,000, and in getting the ship ready for sea. The mere keeping so vast a machine in simple working order is of itself no trifling expense. Fortunately, Captain Carran (not yet in custody) and his staff, presenting a surface on each side of 5,670 square feet of iron 4½ inches in thickness. Behind this there are the two tiers of teak timber each of 9 in. square, one laid longitudinally and the other vertically over the iron hull of the ship, the skin of which is five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and inside this again there is another surface of teak lining. The stern-post is one of the heaviest pieces of forged iron that have been made at the Thames works; it is one piece, and its weight is 43 tons; its height is 42 feet; thickness, 8 inches; and breadth 18 inches. The keel-plate is 1¼ inches in thickness, and from this the iron ribs of the ship's side spring. These ribs are of wrought-iron, made in joints of five feet in length by two deep, and securely bolted together. The ribs are 44 inches apart, except at those parts where the sides are pierced for the port-holes, and in those parts the ribs equal in distance the most of the port-holes, viz., 3 feet 10 inches. At the bows and stern of the ship the iron used in the construction is of the ordinary thickness; but it is rendered of immense strength by a complete network of iron compartments, 27 in number, formed by the crossing and intersecting of plates of iron four-eighths of an inch thick. Any one or more of these compartments may be injured or pierced by shot without endangering the safety of the ship, and even if the whole of the bow and stern, for 100 feet onwards beyond the armour-covered surface were knocked away, the centre itself would still form an immense watertight compartment in which the guns could be worked, and which could be, for almost all practical purposes, invulnerable. The engines are to be of 1,350 horse-power, and their weight, with boilers, 950 tons. Her stowage for coal will be about 1,000 tons, and her total weight, including armament and stores, will be upwards of 12,000 tons. The speed expected is 14 knots, and there appears no reason to suppose that this rate may not be attained. The lines of the Warrior are remarkably fine and clean, and seem in every way suited for a fast ship. Her dimensions are 420 ft. over all, 380 feet between the perpendiculars, extreme breadth 58ft., extreme depth 43ft., tonnage 6,100. She will be rigged as an 80-gun ship. The original intention of building the Warrior as a "ram" to run down other ships, and of disguising her real character by some artistic figure-head and false bows, has been abandoned. The notion that the ship will be a most expensive one is unfounded. The contract for building her has been taken at about £40 per ton, or about the same cost per ton as an ordinary timber-built 80-gun ship, constructed in the Government dockyards. The engines will cost at the rate of £60 to every horse-power, or no more than engines of the same power supplied to any other ship. The armament, which will consist of Armstrong heavy guns, will cost no more than other guns of the same description. For its size, power, and durability, the Warrior will really be the cheapest ship in her Majesty's Navy. Being of iron, she may fairly be expected to outlive La Gloire, or any of the French iron-plated frigates, which are merely old ships covered with iron. The quality of the work, and of the material used in the Warrior, is assured by the constant superintendence of four Government inspectors; two of these are specially charged with the iron, and one with the timber portions of the work; the fourth has a general superintendence over the whole, and the disclosures relative to the "green wood" of the gun-boats appear to have made these gentlemen unusually lively and attentive to their duties.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

LADY JANE GREY AND HER SOUR PARENTS.—Lady Jane Grey generally continued in the country at Bradgate. It was there that the famous Roger Ascham was on a visit in 1550; and all the rest of the family being out hunting, he went to the apartment of the Lady Jane, and found her reading Plato's "Phædra" in the original Greek. Astonished at this, he asked her why she lost such pastimes as there must needs be in the park; at which she answered, smiling, "I wist all their sport in the park is but a shadow to the pleasure that I find in Plato. Alas! good folk, they never felt what true pleasure meant." This naturally leading him to inquire how a lady of her age had attained to such a depth of pleasure both in the Platonic language and philosophy, she made the following remarkable answer:—"I will tell you, and I will tell you a truth, which, perchance, you will marvel at. One of the greatest benefits which ever God gave me is, that he sent me so sharp and severe parents and so gentle a schoolmaster. For when I am in the presence of either father or mother, whether I speak, keep silence, sit, stand or go, eat, drink, be merry or sad, be sewing, playing, dancing or doing anything else, I am so sharply taunted, so cruelly threatened, yea presently sometimes with pinches, nips, and bobs, and other ways (which I will not name for the honour I bear them), so without measure misordered, that I think myself in hell till time come that I must go to Mr. Aylmer, who teacheth me so gently, so pleasantly, with such fair allurements to learning, that I think all the time nothing while I am with him; and when I am called from him I fall on weeping; because whatsoever I do else but learning is full of grief, trouble, fear, and wholly misliking unto me. And thus my book hath been so much my pleasure, and bringeth daily to me more pleasure and more, and that in respect of it all other pleasures in very deed be but trifles and troubles unto me."

LORD DUNDONALD'S CANDLES.—There is also in Trinidad a great lake, of which all the world has heard, and out of which that indefatigable old hero, Lord Dundonald, tried to make wax candles and oil for burning. The oil and candles, indeed, he did make, but not, I fear, the money which should have been consequent upon their fabrication. I have no doubt, however, that in time we shall have our wax candles from thence; for Lord Dundonald is one of those men who are born to do great deeds of which others shall reap the advantages. One of these days his name will be duly honoured, for his conquests as well as for his candles.—*Trollope's West Indies.*

THE ROAD MURDER.

We extract the following from the correspondence of the London *Times*:—

SIR,—There are certain points connected with the Road murder which do not appear to me to have been sufficiently dwelt upon. I beg you will allow me to make a few brief observations upon them.

It seems to be the general opinion that the murder was committed by, or with the connivance and aid of, some inmate of the house. Now, most of the inmates of the house were relatives of the murdered boy. In examining the evidence against the various possible culprits it is, therefore, necessary to discard the arguments which have been pretty extensively pressed—that the boy's father, or mother, or sister could not have have been his murderer because they were his father, his mother, or his sister. We know that parents have murdered, their children and sisters their brothers since the world began, and will do so again before the world ends, and it remains to be seen whether a crime of that atrocity has now been committed.

Great stress has been laid upon the fact that Mrs. Kent is supposed to have been a light sleeper, and that she was in a peculiar state of health that rendered her morbidly watchful; but, as there is no doubt that some person removed the boy from the room next to her without being heard by her, it is clear that she slept sound enough on the night of the murder not to hear what was done; therefore her alleged wakeful disposition proves nothing. Moreover, all sick nurses know how apt invalids are to protest that they have not closed their eyes when they have unconsciously slept soundly for many hours.

It did not appear clearly in the evidence whether Mrs. Kent was asleep or awake when Mr. Kent first retired to bed, nor did it appear whether she had any means of knowing at what precise time he came to bed. She stated that he had not left her side *for more than a quarter of an hour* during the night. How did she know that? Did he leave her side at all? At what time, and for what purpose?

No traces of the murder have been discovered on the premises; no bloody clothes or knife have been found. Yet there was a pool of blood on the floor of the privy, and it seems scarcely possible that such an act could be committed without leaving some stains on the clothes of the murderer. Ought we not, therefore, to ask which of the inmates had the best opportunity of disposing of such evidence of crime before the police arrived—before any search took place—before there was any suspicion of murder at all? Mr. Kent is stated to have left the house in his carriage to seek a policeman who lived at a distance. What sort of a carriage did he travel in—who ordered it—who prepared it—who saw Mr. Kent enter it—did he leave the premises alone, or accompanied by a servant—who did he meet on his journey—is the precise road he took known—has it been searched thoroughly—what sort of a horse did he drive—was it a spirited animal that would not stand while its master absented himself for a short time, or a quiet, dull beast?

The nurse's conduct, to say the least, appears suspicious; it was undoubtedly grossly negligent, yet Mr. Kent has shown no *animus* against her. He did not even dismiss her from his service after the event, while he had no scruple in casting suspicion against a discharged nurse, who has been shown to have had nothing to do in the matter.

On the other hand, the nurse, describing the murdered child as a nasty little tell-tale, and openly avowing her suspicions of Constance Kent, has spoken highly of Mr. Kent's character for kindness to his children. Between Mr. Kent and the nurse there is clearly no illwill.

Everything tends to indicate that the murder was committed early in the night. Had it been committed before Mr. Kent went to bed, and he had a share in it, traces of blood in the house would have excited suspicions in the inmates, and would have been easily explained by him had they disturbed any of the family. In that case the dog would not have barked, there would have been plenty of time to arrange the bedclothes, and to prepare any bloody clothes for removal in the carriage in the morning. Why did Mr. Kent lock up the policemen? The men are said to have been sent to his house to protect the family; against whom, or what, and how could they do so if they were locked up?

It is very possible that some or all of these questions may have been already answered satisfactorily for Mr. Kent, but it does not appear from the published evidence that they have been; they are in everybody's mind and in everybody's mouth, and it is for the interest of Mr. Kent, if he is innocent, and for the interest of justice, if he is guilty, that they shall be publicly met and dealt with.

COMMON SENSE.

PRESENTATION BY MISS BURDETT COUTTS.

On Saturday a magnificent silver bugle (subscribed for by the Ladies of Highgate) was presented by Miss Angela Burdett Coutts to the Highgate Rifle Corps.

The event came off on the grounds adjacent to Holly Lodge, the present residence of Miss Coutts, and formerly the residence of the late Duchess of St. Albans. The beauty of the day attracted a vast concourse of spectators, in addition to the gentry of the district, and it is computed that there were at least from 5,000 to 6,000 persons on the ground to witness the proceedings. Shortly before three o'clock the battalion under the command of Captain Wilkinson, the Highgate, under Captain Langdale, the Hornsey, under Captain Walker, and the Hampstead, under the command of Captain M'Innes, marched into the upper field, and immediately afterwards the guests at the mansion, preceded by the full band of the Coldstream Guards, in their state uniforms, started for the presentation tent, on arriving at which they were received with general cheering. Miss Burdett Coutts was accompanied by W.H. Bodkin, Esq., in his full uniform as deputy lieutenant of Middlesex, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, Archdeacon Sinclair, the Rev. Mr. Dalton (the rector of Highgate), and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

The Duchess of Inverness came forward to the front, leaning on the arm of Mr. W. H. Bodkin, deputy-lieutenant, to present the bugle, amidst enthusiastic cheering, and addressed the volunteers in the following terms:—"Captain Wilkinson and Gentlemen, the ladies of Highgate have honoured me by the request that I should be their spokeswoman on the present occasion. We feel that this local gathering is the faithful exponent of those sentiments of gratitude and respect which the far-sighted and sensitive patriotism of your volunteer movement calls forth amongst the whole body of your country women. It has allayed those fears, excited by repeated warnings, of the unprotected state of the country in the event of a general European war, or whenever the exigencies of her Majesty's service required the presence of the army in distant parts of her empire, or in the absence from our shores of that fleet of ours, through which (under God) I believe no enemy will ever force his way. These warnings, apparently unheeded, sunk deep into the national heart, and we see to-day the result, as we shall see it through the length and breadth of the land, in the presence of a force whose services no gold could purchase, willing and able to stand side by side with trained and disciplined troops. We owe this (and deeply and gratefully do we acknowledge it) not to the sudden impulse merely of brave men under the pressure of immediate danger, but to the quiet determination of earnest readers at home, who have not let the avert insult as well as disaster from all dear to them. We earnestly pray that Europe be long spared the calamity of war. May the sweet sounds of this silver bugle, which I now have the honour to present to you as a token of our esteem, and of the interest we feel in this corps, only mingle with the peaceful sounds and occupations of the neighbourhood, carrying a sense of security to every heart. But if, indeed, it must sound a harsher note, then we feel that the defenceless state of its donors will stimulate your courage to endurance and resistance, and I doubt not that these hills would soon echo to its blast of victory, for you will fight in an united people's most righteous cause—the defence of their Sovereign, their liberties, and their homes."

Several rounds of hearty cheering burst forth at the conclusion of this speech, and Miss Coutts, in the name of the ladies of Highgate, then presented the bugle to Captain Wilkinson, amidst reiterated applause.

HOW LITTLE WE KNOW.—Arago was right. With exact truths we may deal in a positive manner. But, outside the domain of pure mathematics, or kindred regions of abstract or intuitive truth, cautious and modest in his pronouncings should be the wilful and shortsighted man. By what warrant doubt he assume to determine what God's laws permit and what they deny? By what authority does he take upon himself to assert that to him all these laws are known? The term of his life but a day, the circumference of his ken but a spot, whence derives he his commission, groping about in his little span of the present, arrogantly to proclaim what is and what is not to be in the illimitable future? Does not history bear on every page a condemnation of the impiety? Does not experience daily rise up and testify aloud against such egregious presumption? Not thus is it that those speak and reason whom deep research has taught how little they know. It occurs to the humble wisdom of such men that laws of nature may exist with which they are wholly unacquainted; may some, perhaps, which may never, since man was first here on earth, have been brought into operation at all.—*Robert Dale Owen.*

PATENTS *versus* COPYRIGHTS.—It is notorious that scarcely any patent gets into use under seven years, and in many cases the fourteen run out without return. Why should not the inventor have the right, instead of the favour, of renewal, for another payment at the end of the fourteen years? And if the renewal is to be made a question of specific profits as royalty, why should it be left at an arbitrary amount, depending on the opinions of gentlemen perhaps not conversant with the subject? Why should there not be some mode of calculation analogous to payment for vested interests? If it be demonstrated that to gain a million a year by an invention, why should not the inventor obtain a small percentage during a prolonged period in his lifetime? If one man combines a number of words in the form of a book, he obtains a percentage for its use, fixed by him elf or his descendants for three generations. Why should not an inventor have a claim for a longer or shorter period for a combination of mechanical principles?—*Once a Week.*

THE ORIGIN OF PADDLE-WHEELS.—In July, a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (Delia) put the following question:—"By whom were paddle-wheels first applied to the propulsion of vessels?" Who invented the wheel with "feathering" or moveable float?" To this query Mr. S. C. Freeman rejoins:—"Admit as reply, what I learned in Cornwall, just now, while excursioning there. A young man of Truro, C. Warrick, used in 1780, to paddle down the river Fal, to Falmouth, in a canoe worked by a wheel with a double crank, and could distance every hour. This was the principle of the paddle-wheel, and yet no one thought of applying the invention to larger vessels. I use the words of Mackenzie Walcot, M.A., and respectfully advise 'Delta' to confirm this statement by personal inquiry, as I have been doing, in that wondrous region of rocks and rivers, and clever, intrepid navigators."

Law Intelligence.

COURTS' GUIDE—OCT. 23, 1860.

The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald will sit this day in the Consolidated Chamber, to hear motions for all the courts.

The hours of attendance in the Writ and Seal Office, and the offices of the three law courts, are now from twelve o'clock noon to three p.m., and will so continue until the first day of November, inclusive.

THE COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Kelly.)

The court sat to dispose of the motions appointed for this day.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Bernard Kinahan, who has been discharged but four days from the Mountjoy Convict Prison, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 110 B. on the following charge:—The constable deposed that while on duty yesterday morning, in Leeson-street, he saw the prisoner shortly before four o'clock walking along rather hurriedly. His face was bleeding, and his hands were very much scratched, as if he had been handling glass. The constable suspected that he had been doing something wrong, and he brought him up to a lamp, by the light of which he closely inspected him. He likewise searched him, and found in his possession a valuable pair of bracelets and some trinkets, which had evidently been stolen from a lady's dressing table. The constable lodged him in the station-house and resumed his beat. He closely examined the houses as he passed along, and at Wilton-terrace, at the canal, he observed one of the back windows in Capt. Shaw's house open. He went to the rear of the house and saw that a pane of glass had been broken near the screw which fastened the sashes, so as to enable a hand to be passed in. He concluded that the house had been plundered by the man whom he had just arrested, and, on making inquiry at the house, he found it had been burglariously entered, and the property in question stolen. Miss Shaw identified the stolen articles as her property.—The prisoner, who, it appears, is a notorious convict, was remanded.

John Pepper, of 4 Duke's-lane, was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspector Cavanagh, of the G Division, charged with having, on the 18th August, uttered a forged bank of England £5 note to Thomas Smith, assistant at Mr. Wade's grocery establishment in Merrion-row, and supposed to be the property of Messrs. Arthur, Finn, & Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tested Mineral Teeth.

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